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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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CORN CROP ONE OF MAIN FACTORS IN HOG PRICES.

Study of Conditions Over Period of Years Shows Close Relationship Between Prices of Corn and Hogs.

As every farmer knows, the prices of corn and hogs are closely related. It is equally well known that, all other factors being equal, the economic law of supply and demand determines these prices. What the year 1922 has in store for the American farmer in so far as his corn and hogs are concerned is a question that can not be answered. But a study of what has happened in the past may prove of some benefit in guiding farmers as plans are made for the coming year or two.

For two years past the United States has had unusually large corn crops. A study of Chart 1 will show further that only twice in the past 50 years have three large corn crops been harvested in three successive years. That is, it is unlikely that three bumper corn crops will come in succession if history is a trustworthy guide.

ACREAGE VARIATIONS SLIGHT.

The acreage planted to corn in this country year after year shows but little variation compared to the variations in production. Favorable or unfavorable growing seasons have largely determined whether large or short crops were to be harvested. The weather conditions this year will therefore furnish a guide which should not be overlooked.

Since 10 bushels of corn are generally required to produce 100 pounds of live hogs, Chart 2 has been prepared with this ratio in mind. This chart shows that during recent weeks the price of 100 pounds of live hog at Chicago has been considerably above the price of 10 bushels of corn. Under such a condition as this a study of the past years reveals that farmers usually increase their breeding stock and produce more pigs. To bear out this statement all reports indicate at the present time that more sows and gilts are being bred this spring than were bred last year at this time. Sows on farms are 111.1 per cent of 1921.

Another way of stating this would be to say that hog prices which are relatively higher than corn prices encourage farmers to produce more pork by feeding corn, which in turn causes the farmer to withhold his sows and pigs from market. When corn prices are relatively higher than hog prices the farmer naturally sells his corn rather than to feed it and this, in turn, cuts down the number of hogs available for market later on.

SITUATION HAS EXISTED BEFORE.

The situation that pertains in the corn and hog markets at the present time has existed before, notably in the 1906–7 period, in 1909, in 1910–11, 1912–13, 1913–14, during a part of 1916, and during the 1918–19 period. Each of these periods was followed by a period of relatively low hog prices, as a study of the chart will show.

Hog prices, or, more particularly, the fluctuation in hog prices, depend largely upon market receipts.

For the purposes of this article and its accompanying charts receipts at Chicago are taken as representative of receipts at all markets. Chart 2 shows that when hog re-

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NEARLY ALL PASTURES IN KANSAS NOW UNDER LEASE

Total Number of Cattle to be Grazed This Year Less than in 1921—Prices for Pasturage Far Below 1919.

Owners of Kansas grass lands have leased about all of their pastures for this season, and within a short time cattle will be moved in. Most of the steer pastures in Greenwood, Chase, Wabaunsee, and Butler Counties have been leased at $8–$8.75 per head per season, although leases at $9 are not uncommon, and a few in Chase County were made at $9.25. In Wabaunsee County some leases were made up to $10.

Prices for pasture average $1.50–$2.50 lower than a year ago and show a decline of about $4 since 1920. Much of the pasture costing $8.50–$9 this season was leased a year ago at $10–$12, and during 1919, when pasture rentals soared to a record level, the same pastures cost $18–$20.

FEW COWS TO BE GRAZED.

Some pasture for cows has been leased at $6–$7 per head per season. Very few cows will be grazed this season, as owners are able to borrow money on them and are holding them for breeding purposes. There were also comparatively few a year ago, because their low value at that time made it an unprofitable investment to move them to Kansas pastures. Most of the pasture for steers is on a basis of 4 to 5 acres per head. Most of the steers will be 3 and 4 year olds, although there will be a moderate number of 5 and 6 year olds also.

Because of a new dipping rule, buyers of cattle for grazing purposes will have access to many aged steers in the southern part of Texas where there are more of that kind than anywhere else in the country. Hardly as many Texas owners as last year will graze their own cattle in Kansas. A large part of the cattle will come from Texas, however, having been purchased by cattlemen from other States.

Despite the increase from southern Texas the aggregate number of cattle which will be grazed in Kansas this season will fall short of a year ago. An official of one of the railroads that hauls most of these cattle each year reports that his road this season will be short about 1,000 cars. Reports indicate that the cattle will be of good quality.

STUDY OF HOG AND CORN PRICES.

(Concluded from front page.)

ceipts are heavy hog prices drop, a situation which, as has been mentioned before, brings about a reduction in the production of hogs back on the farms. When market receipts begin to fall off hog prices rise until they frequently are higher relatively than corn prices. This situation stimulates the breeding of sows.

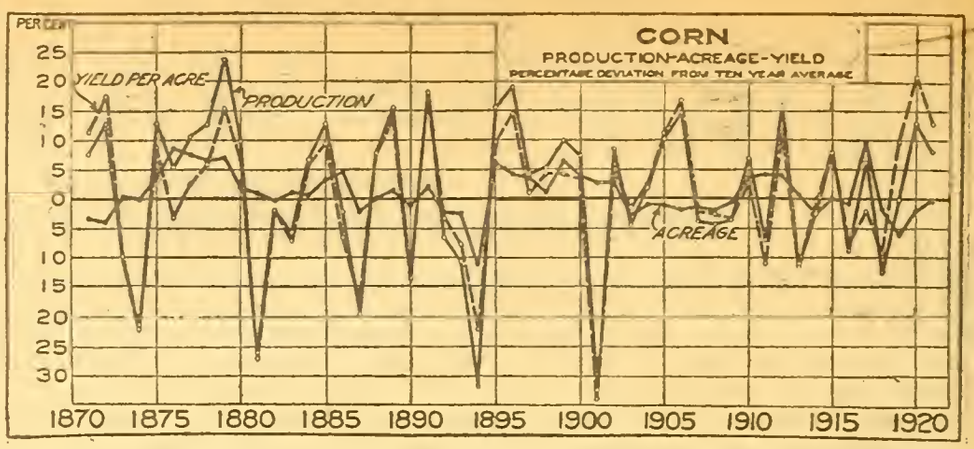
CYCLES ARE EVIDENT.

The holding back of breeding stock further reduces the market receipts and ordinarily sends hog prices still higher. However, by the following autumn or winter the increased hog production begins to make itself felt on the live stock markets and prices decline accordingly. When prices have dropped to the point where feeding corn is no longer considered profitable farmers generally feed fewer pigs. Thus the cycle of prices and production begins all over again.

The 1922 corn crop, of course, will be an important factor in influencing prices of hogs next fall. Corn prices are now low but rising, and more stock feeding will mean a greater demand for corn before the new crop is harvested.

These facts should be kept in mind by the farmer in planning his activities for the immediate future: (1) The relatively high price of hogs compared with corn prices is encouraging the breeding of hogs which will reach the markets next autumn and winter; (2) the price of corn at present is low but rising, and the feeding of more stock will create a greater demand for corn; (3) the production of corn is a gamble with the season, as the production will be largely determined by the yield per acre regardless of the acreage planted.

CHART 1.—PRODUCTION, ACREAGE, AND YIELD OF CORN, 1870-1922.



Semimonthly Crop Notes for April 1 to 15.

Unfavorable weather conditions causing delays in farm work are reported throughout the Mississippi Valley, Louisiana excepted. Cold, snowy weather has caused more than usual loss of live stock in Montana. From Idaho across to Michigan and down to Mississippi, Georgia, and Tennessee the reports are much the same and the season is one to three weeks late. Flood conditions which must be appraised anew each day exist in many of the central corn belt States, and the roads are unusually bad. Somewhat the reverse condition prevails in Florida, where rain is needed, and in central North Carolina the ground is too dry for breaking. Conditions are more favorable in the North Atlantic States and in California. While snow in Idaho is interfering with current farm work, it is favorable for irrigation.

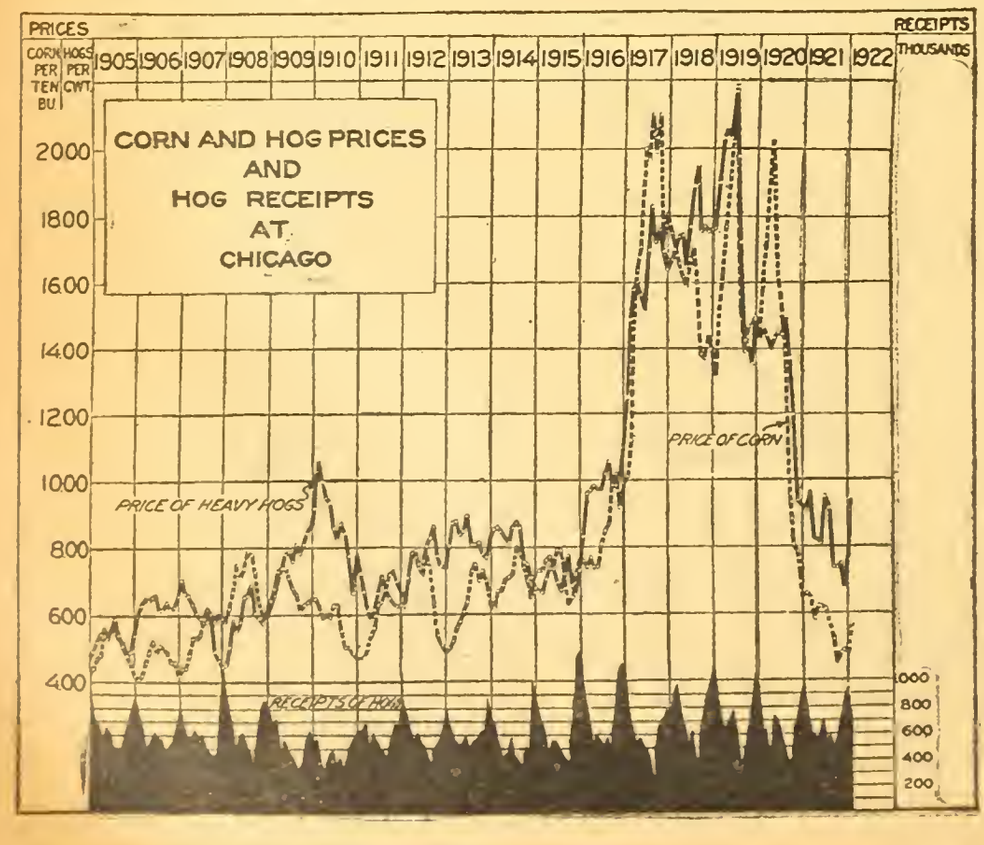
Seeding of spring grains is late, and the acreage of oats may be cut appreciably.

Pasturage conditions and winter grains are fine in practically all sections, as are prospects for tree fruits and small fruits. Strawberry picking and shipping are well under way in Louisiana. Heavy new plantings of peaches are reported in North Carolina.

Live stock generally is in good condition, but there is widespread complaint of small litters and heavy mortality of spring pigs. Stock has had to remain on feed longer than usual this year, and a feed shortage exists in Wisconsin. Some spring lambs are being marketed from California and sheep shearing is under way there.

The supply of farm labor is abundant, but demand is not very strong. The tendency to avoid hiring is rather general.

CHART 2.—COMPARISON OF CORN AND HOG PRICES AND HOG RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO, 1905-1922.



COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH, MAR. 15

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

SPECIES.	Total holdings Feb. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Mar. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Feb. 15, 1922.	Frozen since Feb. 15, 1922.	Total holdings Mar. 15,[1] 1922.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	237	212	289	.....	154
Butterfish	662	355	393	.....	227
Ciscoes	4,957	3,945	4,432	16	3,111
Ciscoes (tullibees)	(2)	(2)	1,919	22	1,399
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock	3,131	2,815	1,136	39	912
Croakers	406	281	23	.....	12
Halibut	4,117	2,526	4,805	133	3,788
Herring, sea	5,208	3,775	2,494	118	1,158
Lake trout	1,394	1,114	1,256	17	700
Mackerel	1,480	1,198	1,333	38	908
Rock fishes	102	73	34	.....	62
Sablefish	389	290	1,070	20	928
Salmon, silver, and fall	2,408	1,561	1,532	66	1,137
Salmon, steelhead trout	(3)	(3)	525	11	526
Salmon, all other	2,011	1,216	2,256	11	1,502
Sea bass	65	50	61	2	53
Shad	161	90	251	1	85
Shad roe	34	22	11	.....	4
Smelts, eulachon, etc	331	672	982	116	1,159
Squeteagues or "sea trout"	604	336	1,151	.....	659
Squid	1,302	1,017	1,438	1	1,009
Whitefish	1,417	1,084	1,991	8	1,414
Whiting	3,754	2,854	1,972	308	939
Miscellaneous	7,946	7,918	6,391	435	3,680
Totals	42,117	33,404	37,745	1,362	25,526
CURED FISH.					
Herring	11,097	10,776	14,651	.....	12,278
Mild cured salmon	3,966	2,793	2,697	.....	2,239

[1] The quantities in this column include fish frozen when imported which do not appear in the fourth column.

[2] Ciscoes were combined under one heading prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

[3] Steelhead trout were included with salmon (all other) prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

Live Stock and Meats

MOST GRADES OF CATTLE SELL HIGHER; LAMB PRICES DROP

Hog Prices Decline During Week Under Review—Veal Calves Hit Lowest Levels of Year.

(Chicago.)

Cattle prices in general worked toward a somewhat higher level during the week ending Apr. 15. Advances were largest at Chicago where light receipts were accompanied by liberal shipping orders. This resulted in upward revisions which pushed prices close to the highest of the year thus far. Omaha showed smaller gains and the trend at St. Louis and Kansas City was generally downward, most of the River markets showing increased receipts. Buying of stock cattle was more pronounced than for any preceding week so far this season.

The smallest shipping demand of the year had a depressing effect on the hog market after Monday and by the close of the week much of the advance which had been scored since the first of the month had been erased.

LAMB PRICES DECLINE.

After the Easter demand had been satisfied shorn lambs dropped 50¢–75¢ while wooled lambs showed a still greater loss partly because of dullness in the wool market. In sympathy with lambs, fat sheep declined mostly 25¢.

Receipts for the week at 10 large markets totaled about 144,300 cattle, 445,700 hogs, and 171,700 sheep, compared with 139,177 cattle, 436,725 hogs, and 171,757 sheep a week earlier, and 140,729 cattle, 512,848 hogs, and 258,981 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Cattle trade opened 15¢–25¢ lower on beef steers and fat she stock, a run of over 17,000 proving too liberal. Yearlings were especially hard to move. On the break, exporters were liberal buyers of heavy steers of medium to good quality, making their largest single day's purchase of about 1,400 on Monday. Buying for export was also active at Kansas City.

At Chicago a sharp reduction in receipts occurred after Monday and with prices showing a marked response a "runaway" market was the outcome on Wednesday and Thursday, many medium and good beef steers at the close on Thursday showing a 50¢ advance from the week's low time, and all grades standing mostly 15¢–25¢ higher than the closing price of a week earlier.

A large share of the gain, which extended to yearlings in an even more pronounced fashion, applied to steers selling at $7.50–$8.50. Before the upturn heavy steers topped daily at $9. Succeeding light runs, however, sent both heavy weights and yearlings up to $9.25. Offerings consisted largely of steers and supplies showed some improvement in flesh condition, most offerings grading either medium or good. Bulk of beef steers at Chicago sold within a spread of $7.40–$8.40. The average price of beef steers of all weights for the week stood at $7.80, or practically the same as a week earlier.

She stock was scarce and fat kinds, especially light heifers, shared in the advance, the general upturn ranging 10¢–25¢. Choice heavy cows sold at $7.25, heavy heifers upward to $7.50 or better, with choice light-weights upward to $8.40. The bulk of butcher she stock ranged $5.25–$7. Canners and cutters showed strength at $3.35–$4.25, the supply of canners being augmented liberally by dairy offerings of doubtful health which sold largely around $3 and under.

Bulls were generally steady. Bulk of bolognas sold at $4.25–$4.40, with a few heavy-weights bringing $4.50. Exporters, shippers, and local killers bought beef bulls at $4.50–$5.25 mostly, lighter weights selling upward to $6.50 and above.

Veal calves sold at the lowest levels of the year. Declines were largely $1, the bulk of vealers selling to packers at $6.50–$7.50 at the close. Liberal local supplies of veal calves at eastern markets were a depressing factor, the supply proving too large for the Easter demand, and reducing shipping orders at Chicago to a minimum. A few selected vealers sold to city butchers upward to $9, and a few 300-lb. calves up to $7.50.

FEEDING CATTLE IN DEMAND.

There was a sharp increase in the demand for stock and feeding cattle at Chicago. For the most part producers bought in anticipation of the approaching grazing season and showed a preference for yearlings. With Mineral Point, Wis., graziers taking half-fat kinds for further finishing, an increased volume of business was also apparent at Kansas City and Omaha. At the former market high-grade Texas stockers sold up to $8.05, with the bulk of desirable kinds at $7–$7.60. Light stockers reached $7.85 at Omaha, while at Chicago the bulk of stockers and light-weight feeding steers sold at $6.50–$7.25, showing for the most part a 15¢ advance over a week earlier.

Stock cows and heifers went to the country rather freely. The bulk of stock cows leaving Chicago sold at $4–$4.75, with heifers largely at $5–$5.50. A few very desirable kinds brought more. At Omaha stock calves sold mostly at $6.50–$7.50.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs at Chicago for the week amounted to 121,700 and were about 1,000 short of those of the preceding week. This represented the second highest run of the year. The 10-market total, however, showed an increase of approximately 9,000 hogs over that of the week previous.

(Concluded on page 341, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT PRICES UNEVENLY LOWER UNDER LIMITED DEMAND

Close of Lenten Season and High Temperatures in the East Were Market Factors During Week.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The demand for fresh meats was very light during the week ending Apr. 14 because of the occurrence of several religious fast days, and the unusually high temperatures early in the week. Receipts were generally less than for the previous week but were in excess of the limited demand. The sale of smoked hams for the Easter trade was somewhat below normal.

Beef.—Beef trade was dull both at eastern markets and Chicago and most sales were on a forced basis. A liberal proportion of the steers offered at eastern markets lacked finish, while at Chicago the supply was largely of medium and good grades of better quality. Steers sold to a considerable extent in cuts. This was particularly true of the weighty kinds which in most instances failed to realize carcass prices. The demand for forequarter cuts was extremely poor. The supply of cows was light at all markets and met with a relatively better demand than steers.

STEER PRICES IRREGULAR.

Compared with the close of the preceding week steers were steady at Boston and Chicago, and weak to 50¢ lower at New York and Philadelphia. Cows were steady to 50¢ higher at Boston, and weak to 50¢ lower elsewhere. Bulls were in light supply and poor demand and prices closed about steady at New York and Chicago, weak to 50¢ lower at Philadelphia, and 50¢–$1 lower at Boston.

Kosher beef trade was fair early in the week but was adversely affected by the Jewish holidays beginning on Thursday, when poultry was substituted for beef.

Veal.—The demand for veal both at eastern markets and Chicago was relatively better than for other classes of fresh meats but trade was uneven. Light to moderate receipts of western dressed veal at eastern markets were supplemented by heavy local slaughter, which made available supplies excessive. At Chicago good and choice grades were scarce and there was a liberal supply of the poorer grades. Compared with the previous Friday Boston was about

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	249	$10.67	237	$10.62	231	$10.54	240	$10.32	248	$10.15	273	$9.97	245	$10.43	245	$10.33	246	$8.39
E. St. Louis	188	10.74	198	10.67	199	10.55	192	10.28	193	10.18	188	10.26	196	10.48	192	10.36	194	8.64
Kansas City	240	10.11	218	10.30	218	10.30	222	10.10	210	10.00	208	9.84	218	10.21	220	9.97	230	7.82
Omaha	220	10.22	259	10.30	255	10.16	257	9.93	257	10.02	255	10.01	256	10.08	250	9.80	260	7.70
S. St. Paul	236	10.35	229	10.21	242	10.15	235	9.95	239	9.98	231	9.91	236	10.13	233	10.08	230	8.07

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	92,514	14,820	77,694	121,714	16,066	105,648	49,330	11,359	37,971
Denver [1]	7,052	4,125	2,280	6,065	352	6,730	22,273	15,811	19,781
East St. Louis	16,974	4,776	7,544	67,579	25,257	38,297	7,533	400	2,358
Fort Worth [1]	10,587	4,523	2,827	17,202	1,864	12,668	3,385	1,579	1,581
Indianapolis [1]	7,833	3,779	4,136	32,779	9,693	23,195	836	588	332
Kansas City	30,536	11,385	19,208	42,749	9,484	34,503	34,116	11,278	25,883
Oklahoma City	3,978	1,759	2,641	15,224	1,188	14,620	550	.....	203
Omaha	25,186	9,327	15,859	42,888	11,091	31,797	26,132	6,804	19,328
St. Joseph [1]	8,078	2,042	5,986	31,626	4,996	26,003	15,917	1,195	14,422
St. Paul [1]	20,822	7,601	13,392	38,035	5,209	32,809	1,714	125	1,808
Sioux City	12,105	4,862	5,480	25,689	6,986	16,897	1,776	520	1,283
Wichita [1]	4,603	2,644	1,996	12,958	300	12,479	851	283	573
Total	240,269	71,643	159,043	454,558	92,486	355,646	164,413	49,942	125,523
Previous week	201,519	79,817	122,565	436,387	116,797	312,670	169,035	57,695	112,785

[1] Week ending Friday, Apr. 14.

steady, New York weak to 50c lower, and Philadelphia $2–$3 lower, while Chicago was strong to $1 higher.

Lamb.—Light receipts of lamb at eastern markets met with a demand which centered largely on the comparatively few finished light weights available. At Chicago where the supply was moderate, similar conditions prevailed. Heavy weight lambs were draggy and weak, while strength was fully maintained on light weights. Compared with the close of the previous week, Boston and New York were steady, Philadelphia weak to $1 lower and Chicago steady to $1 higher.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at eastern markets were light to moderate and trade was uneven. At Chicago light supplies were not readily absorbed and prices ruled lower at the week-end. Compared with the close of the previous week, Boston was steady, Philadelphia unevenly weak to $2 lower, New York $2–$4 lower, and Chicago $1–$2 lower.

Pork.—There was an extremely limited demand for fresh pork cuts, particularly loins. Receipts at eastern markets were only moderate but exceeded the narrow outlet. Some cars were put into the freezers. Compared with the preceding Friday, loins were about steady at Chicago, $1 lower at New York, $1–$2 lower at Boston, and $2–$3 lower at Philadelphia. Other fresh pork cuts were weak to $1 lower.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Apr. 15 amounted to 2,422 bales, weighing 2,991,661 lbs. and valued at $141,406. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 8,452,308 lbs., having a valuation of $1,720,227.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, April 14, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	3,932	.....	1,885
Denver	3,203	352	1,350
East St. Louis	2,538	1,738	130
Fort Worth	4,002	1,595	504
Indianapolis	400	355	.....
Kansas City	7,407	3,358	1,300
Oklahoma City	1,170	740	.....
Omaha	5,225	.....	2,315
St. Joseph	803	.....	51
St. Paul	5,140	2,071	125
Sioux City	3,128	.....	.....
Wichita	2,235	300	.....
Total	39,183	10,509	7,660
Previous week	42,119	7,439	14,014
Same week last year [1]	39,588	9,212	3,691
State destination:			
California	854	352	.....
Colorado	1,002	.....	487
Illinois	4,107	1,561	1,477
Indiana	1,298	1,074	.....
Iowa	7,429	2,592	.....
Kansas	5,339	880	188
Kentucky	261	.....	.....
Louisiana	136	.....	.....
Michigan	176	258	1,415
Minnesota	565	658	364
Missouri	3,071	1,025	564
Nebraska	7,004	720	3,165
New Jersey	28	.....	.....
New York	391	.....	.....
North Dakota	267	.....	.....
Ohio	866	.....	.....
Oklahoma	3,978	839	.....
Pennsylvania	77	228	.....
South Dakota	855	.....	.....
Texas	551	322	.....
Virginia	170	.....	.....
West Virginia	38	.....	.....
Wisconsin	659	.....	.....
Wyoming	61	.....	.....
Total	39,183	10,509	7,660

[1] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$8.75–9.40	$8.60–9.15	$8.10–8.75	$8.15–8.65	.....
Good	8.25–8.75	8.00–8.60	7.50–8.25	7.50–8.15	$7.50–8.25
Medium	7.50–8.25	7.00–8.00	7.25–7.65	7.00–7.50	6.75–7.50
Common	6.75–7.50	6.00–7.00	6.50–7.25	6.25–7.00	6.25–6.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.75–9.40	8.60–9.15	8.30–8.90	8.25–8.75	.....
Good	8.25–8.75	7.90–8.60	7.70–8.30	7.50–8.25	7.50–8.25
Medium	7.40–8.25	7.00–7.90	7.25–7.70	7.00–7.50	6.75–7.50
Common	6.60–7.40	6.00–7.00	6.35–7.25	6.25–7.00	6.00–6.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.50–8.50	5.25–8.25	5.00–7.50	4.75–7.50	4.75–7.75
Cows, common-choice	4.50–7.25	4.50–6.50	4.40–6.30	4.25–6.75	4.25–6.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.10–6.25	4.00–6.25	3.25–5.25	3.25–5.25	3.25–5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.25–4.50	2.75–4.25	2.75–4.40	2.75–4.25	2.75–3.75
Canner steers	4.25–5.25	3.25–4.25	3.50–4.25	3.25–4.25	3.00–4.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	5.50–7.75	5.00–8.50	5.00–8.00	8.25–11.00	3.00–7.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00–7.00	3.75–8.00	3.50–7.50	5.50–8.25	3.00–5.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	6.00–7.50	6.00–7.35	6.10–7.85	5.75–7.75	5.00–7.00
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.85–7.50	5.25–7.25	6.00–8.00	5.50–7.65	4.25–7.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.75–7.40	4.75–7.25	5.35–7.00	5.25–7.85	4.25–6.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.00–5.75	3.25–6.00	3.75–6.25	4.00–6.25	3.00–5.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.50–7.00	6.75–7.75	6.50–7.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.50–5.50	4.50–6.75	5.25–6.50	.....
HOGS.					
Top	10.60	10.55	10.20	10.15	10.30
Bulk of sales	9.80–10.50	10.25–10.45	9.70–10.15	9.70–10.00	10.00–10.25
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	10.00–10.30	10.00–10.40	9.70–10.10	9.70–9.95	9.90–10.15
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	10.25–10.55	10.20–10.50	9.80–10.15	9.80–10.00	10.00–10.25
Light weight (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	10.35–10.60	10.10–10.50	9.75–10.20	9.90–10.00	10.15–10.30
Light weight (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	10.00–10.45	9.50–10.35	9.65–10.10	9.50–10.00	10.20–10.30
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.00–9.50	8.60–9.00	8.65–9.00	9.00–9.50	8.75–9.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	8.75–9.15	8.00–8.60	8.40–8.65	8.75–9.00	8.50–9.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.00–10.25	8.00–9.75	.....	.....	10.50–10.75
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50–9.50	9.50–10.25	9.25–10.00	10.50–10.75
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	11.50–13.75	10.50–13.25	13.00–14.85	12.50–14.75	10.50–13.00
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	11.00–13.50	.....	.....	12.25–14.50	.....
Culls and common	9.00–11.25	9.00–10.50	8.50–12.75	9.50–12.25	8.25–10.50
Feeding lambs	.....	.....	11.00–13.25	11.50–13.50	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.75–12.25	8.50–12.00	10.50–13.25	11.00–13.00	9.25–11.50
Wethers, medium-prime	7.25–9.50	7.00–9.50	7.00–9.75	8.75–11.50	6.75–9.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	6.50–9.00	5.50–8.50	6.25–8.75	7.00–9.75	6.00–8.75
Culls and common	3.00–6.50	2.00–5.50	3.00–6.00	3.75–6.75	2.00–5.75

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Apr. 18.	Apr. 11.	Mar. 21.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 11.	Mar. 21.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$14.00–14.50	$14.00	$14.50–15.00
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–13.50	13.00–14.00
Medium	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–12.50	12.50–13.00
Common	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.50–12.00
Cows—						
Good	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.50	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.50–11.50
Medium	9.50–10.00	9.50–10.00	10.00–10.50	9.50–10.00	9.50–10.00	9.50–10.00
Common	8.50–9.00	8.50–9.00	8.50–9.50	9.00–9.50	9.00–9.50	9.00–9.50
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.50–9.50	8.50–9.50	8.50–9.50
Common	7.25–7.50	7.25–7.50	7.00–7.25	8.00–8.50	8.00–8.50	8.00–8.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	15.50–16.50	16.00–17.00	18.00–20.00
Good	13.50–14.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	11.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–14.00
Common	8.00–10.00	8.50–11.00	8.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	19.50–21.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	21.00–22.00
10–12 lbs. average	20.00–21.00	20.00–22.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.00
12–14 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	19.00–20.00
14–16 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	18.00–19.00
16 lbs. and over	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	17.00–18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.50–15.00	14.50–15.00	14.50–15.50	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.00–13.50	13.00–13.50	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00
Butts—						
Boston style	17.00–17.50	16.50–18.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	30.00–31.00	29.00–30.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–30.00
Good	29.00–30.00	28.00–29.00	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00
Medium	27.00–29.00	26.00–27.00	25.00–27.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00
Common	23.00–26.00	22.00–25.00	22.00–25.00	22.00–24.00	22.00–24.00	22.00–24.00
Mutton—						
Good	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	15.00–16.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00
Medium	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	13.00–15.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00
Common	13.50–16.00	14.00–17.00	11.00–15.00	12.00–13.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 339.)

Shipments were the lightest of the year, amounting to 16,000, or only about 13% of the receipts.

As a result of the meager shipping demand, the price-making function was largely in the hands of packers, and following an active and higher trade on Monday, prices declined daily. As a result, Saturday's close was 35¢–50¢ lower than the preceding Saturday.

The week's high point was reached on Monday when the top stood at $11, while the low spot occurred on Saturday when choice light-weights sold at $10.45–$10.50. In the absence of a shipping outlet, packers and small killers kept lighter weights fairly well cleaned up each day but heavy hogs and mixed packing grades were hard to move throughout the week, a liberal hold-over accumulating daily.

PACKING SOWS APPEAR.

Packing sows which have heretofore been in light to moderate supply, made their appearance in considerable numbers and met with an indifferent demand. At the close the bulk of these sold at $8.75–$9.25, or 25¢–50¢ lower than early in the week. Some showed an even greater loss. The pig supply, though light, proved more than sufficient for trade requirements and closing prices were 40¢–50¢ lower than a week earlier. Stock pigs were in active demand at western and northern markets and closing prices were on a firm basis.

Sheep.—Despite light receipts the trend of sheep and lamb prices was downward. Most of the break came after midweek, Wednesday's kill being practically the last to enter Easter trade channels. Wooled lambs closed 75¢–$1 below the previous week's close, while shorn lambs registered 50¢–75¢ declines, medium and strong weights declining most. Sheep were extremely scarce and prices were practically unchanged until Friday, when they declined about 25¢.

Choice, handyweight, wooled lambs reached $16.25 on shipping account early in the week, but on Friday $15.25 took the best offered. On Thursday good to choice kinds averaging around 97 lbs. had difficulty in making $14.40 without sorting. Early in the week a few loads of choice, handyweight, shorn lambs sold to city butchers for Easter trade up to $14.50. The bulk of the medium weight clippers went to packers throughout the week at $13–$13.50, weightier kinds and those in less desirable killer flesh selling downward to $12.50.

An insistent demand for lightweight lambs, which are used by Greeks in connection with their Easter observance, boosted prices sharply on light-fleshed throwouts, especially shorn kinds. As a result there were many sales of odd lots of culls ranging $11.50–$13 and better, such sales being entirely out of line with the general market.

Easter requirements, and the late market-ward movement of spring lambs this season, the vanguard of the California crop not being expected to reach Chicago before the last week in April or the first week in May, permitted the few odd lots of native spring lambs offered to sell irregularly at $17–$26, most of them going to yard traders or dealers supplying Greek trade. Such prices, however, were no criterion of the post-Easter market.

Good, shorn, Texas yearlings and 2-year-olds reached $13 on the high spot, and fed, shorn wethers $10–$10.25. Fall-shorn Texas wethers reached $10.50 at midweek.

EWES IN LIMITED SUPPLY.

The limited supply of ewes offered sold in odd lots from $10 down, in fleece, and from $9 down when shorn. On the break Friday choice, 96-lb. fall-shorn Texas ewes had difficulty in making $9.50, and fresh-shorn ewes sold mostly from $8.50 down. Although State regulations requiring dipping of sheep and lambs shipped out of the Chicago yards to Illinois and several near-by States for purposes other than slaughter materially lessened the demand from shearer buyers some very desirable shearing lambs moved to the country at $15–$15.75.

Opening Monday, Apr. 17.—With receipts moderate, beef steers opened steady to strong, with top heavies selling at $9.25 and the bulk at $7.50–$8.65. Beef cows and heifers and stockers were scarce and gained 15¢–25¢, while canners, calves, and bulls remained steady.

Hogs opened 10¢–15¢ higher, but closed with the advance lost on medium and heavies and mixed butchers. Lights closed mostly 5¢ lower than early. The top was $10.65, with the bulk at $9.75–$10.55.

Fat lambs opened 25¢ lower and sheep 25¢–50¢ lower. Best wooled lambs brought $15.25 and the bulk $14.75–$15. Shorn lamp top was $13.25, with the bulk at $12.75–$13. Wooled ewes ranged from $9 down and shorn ewes from $8.75 down.

MARCH MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	12,004	10,833	32,981	30,107	11,295	9,250
Cows.....do....	7,760	8,696	4,166	7,624	3,317	5,094
Bulls.....do....	379	784	932	1,266	648	562
Veal.....do....	5,064	3,734	54,181	52,866	8,455	8,927
Hogs.....do....	.....	37	1,168	4,746	.....	.....
Lamb.....do....	47,830	71,285	111,224	117,482	31,134	35,299
Mutton.....do....	1,494	4,641	26,985	39,569	7,197	10,681
Goats.....do....	.....	.....	25	5	.....	21
Pork cuts.....pounds..	988,979	2,119,345	4,638,542	3,104,952	2,368,903	2,600,173
Beef cuts.....do....	.....	115,963	466,075	507,435	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	7,073	6,066	49,514	48,152	10,813	10,868
Calves.....do....	18,500	27,269	67,900	67,019	7,935	6,852
Hogs.....do....	60,436	48,793	228,808	212,195	79,635	85,031
Sheep.....do....	20,770	28,652	160,777	188,532	17,869	26,664
Goats.....do....	.....	11	21	.....	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	26	18	375	166	1,745	950
Calves.....do....	4,949	5,349	19,908	20,549	3,633	3,509
Hogs.....do....	5,157	5,668	444	536	1,064	1,238
Sheep.....do....	.....	1	3,678	2,586	6,713	8,410

Corrections to Monthly Stockyards Report.

In the tabulation on page 309 of the issue of Apr. 15, the total receipts of hogs was erroneously given as "3,410,757." This figure should have read "3,410,577."

The total shipments of sheep for March, 1921, given in the table at the top of page 310 as "963" thousands should have read "693" thousands.

In the article entitled "Stocker and feeder shipments make large gains during March" on page 310 it is erroneously stated that the "receipts of hogs at all public stockyards during March exceeded those of a year ago by 24,609 head or 7%." The per cent of gain should have read "seven-tenths of one per cent."

California Pasture Season Late.

Unusually cold weather has prevailed over a greater part of California this spring and as a result competent observers predict that both grass cattle and spring lambs will be fully 30 days late in getting to market.

It is reported that during the past month a large percentage of the cattle slaughtered both in San Francisco and Los Angeles has been coming from points outside the State, most of the shipments originating in Denver and the feed lots of eastern Colorado and around Phoenix, Arizona. It is claimed that the activities of California buyers have provided a marked stimulus to the Denver market this spring.

Weather Unfavorable for Spring Pigs.

The early part of the week of Apr. 10 saw heavy rains over a large part of the corn belt, which had the effect of slowing up to some extent the marketing of hogs. General weather conditions were unfavorable for farrowing and the proper care of spring pigs. According to many reporters, the crop of spring pigs has been subjected to severe losses. However, a considerable increase in the number of brood sows on farms this spring suggests a liberal crop of pigs unless mortality at farrowing time assumes a still wider scope.

Argentine Lamb and Mutton Arrive.

The steamer *Vandyke* arrived at New York on April 11, carrying 19,500 carcasses of Argentine lamb and mutton. The total consignment weighed 743,745 lbs.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Apr. 14.	Apr. 7.	Mar. 17.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average..	$28.00-30.00	$28.00-30.00	$28.00-30.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average..	30.00-32.50	30.00-32.50	31.00-32.75
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average....	16.50-17.75	15.50-17.50	17.50-18.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average....	25.50-29.00	25.00-27.00	26.00-29.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average....	33.50-36.50	32.50-36.00	32.00-36.00
Bellies, D. S.....	14.50-15.50	15.00-15.50	16.00-17.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average..	10.25-11.50	11.50-12.50	13.00-14.00
Purelard, tierces.	12.25-13.50	11.50-13.25	13.00-14.50
Compound lard, tierces.....	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00

Dairy and Poultry

LIGHT SUPPLIES CAUSE SHARP ADVANCES ON BUTTER MARKETS

Top Grades Gain from 2 to 3 Cents During Week—Lower Scores in Relatively Lighter Demand.

An acute shortage of butter, characteristic of the month of April, developed during the week ending Apr. 15, and sent prices bounding to higher levels. Late the previous week a shortage of supplies, insufficient to supply readily an increasing demand from buyers who had held off as long as possible in anticipation of lower markets, began to be felt.

As the week advanced supplies became lighter and buyers began anticipating their wants. Those who did not soon found it almost impossible to fill their orders even at rapidly advancing prices. By Thursday the price of 92 score had advanced 2¢–3½¢, and it was not until toward the close, when the markets became easier, that there were indications of a more balanced supply and demand.

APRIL AN UNCERTAIN MONTH.

April is usually considered a treacherous month by the butter trade. At that time the trade turns from storage butter to fresh, and whether supplies will be excessive or short depends to a large extent on the uncertain factor of the weather. A late, cold spring may check production to the extent of causing a shortage, but, on the other hand, an early season may increase the fresh supply faster than the demand increases. For this reason practically all operators prefer to carry very light stocks, and a slight decrease in the available supply may easily bring about what is ordinarily called a pinch.

The season appears later this year than last and recent heavy rains and generally bad weather have caused a delay in shipments, as many of the farmers have found it difficult to deliver their cream to the factory over the bad roads. Receipts have also been of poorer quality. In the face of these factors and the actual shortage of supplies on the markets but few bearish arguments have been heard.

Though receipts at the four cities up to the latter part of the week ran some lighter, it is not reasonable to suppose that that alone was responsible for the extremely firm condition of the markets. Buyers, as well as sellers, had adopted a hand-to-mouth policy, and during the declines of the previous week had held off as much as possible. Later they found it necessary to make further purchases. Cold storage stocks are also becoming light and many buyers found that they were unable to get desirable storage butter. This, along with a small demand from Canadian merchants the previous week and early this week, brought about the reaction from a weak to a firm condition.

For some time there has been an exceptionally good demand for medium and undergrade butter which has resulted in a narrower range of prices between the various scores. During last week, however, with the quality of receipts no more than ordinary, fancy butter became scarcer and lower scores more plentiful. Undergrades were well cleaned up and prices showed some advances, but the advances were not so large as those on the top grades.

The supply of fresh centralized cars at Chicago early in the week was ample, but later, after light receipts and some shipments to eastern markets, these also became short. The movement from storage is becoming lighter and stocks are being picked over. A few cars of California butter were reported in New York but the market in California is too high to permit a large movement eastward.

Despite the light supplies on all the markets there was no real confidence among operators at any time during the week. It was generally granted that the market was very firm at the moment, but it seemed to be almost a foregone conclusion that a break was imminent. Everyone realized that it would take but a small increase in supplies or a small decrease in the demand to cause a break. As a result, when the available supply at New York late Thursday became only slightly larger, there was an immediate weakening of the market which resulted in a decline on Friday. Other markets, through sympathy, immediately began to weaken, and at the close Saturday the tone was about steady.

CHEESE PRICES DECLINE STILL FURTHER; MARKETS VERY DULL

Seasonal Element Considered Important Factor in Present Situation—Supplies Increasing.

Business in the cheese markets during the week ending Apr. 15 continued dull and without sufficient volume to absorb readily the increasing supplies, except at prices which afforded little profit for handling. Goods moved slowly and throughout the week it was distinctly a buyer's market. The policy of sellers has for the most part been to keep goods on the move.

The general lack of confidence indicates an anticipation of lower prices and no one is willing to take a chance on being caught with an accumulation of high cost goods. There is no doubt but that the seasonal element is an important factor in the present situation, although at present prices butter and cheese are not on a parity.

MANY EXPECT REACTION.

So long as this relation continues the more optimistic members of the cheese trade feel there is ground for prices to advance, and it is maintained that if cheese prices go any lower than what they now are there is bound to be a reaction unless butter likewise declines, for milk which is now going into cheese will be diverted into butter manufacture.

The lower prices which have ruled on cheese the past few weeks have favored a good consumptive demand. A good many of the chain store companies have taken advantage of these prices to feature cheese, and with good results. Trade demanding held cheese is having to pay as high as 25¢ in New York for best quality, and the supply is limited at that price. For this reason some short held goods are now moving into these channels. Running off in quality is one of the principal factors which eliminates some of the most profitable outlets for current made stuff, and this has served to a more or less degree to keep fresh cheese weak and irregular in distributing centers.

Southern distributors are practically out of the market except at cut prices, and it is reported that buying in the Pittsburgh district is also practically at a standstill. There is a materially increased demand for Young Americas in the distributing markets. For a time it appeared that the new 5-lb. loaf cheese was going to replace this style, but lately Young Americas have been one of the few styles which have been firm.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	36½	35	36½	36½	30½
Tuesday	37	35	37	37	31½
Wednesday	38	36	38	37½	31¾
Thursday	39	37	38¾	38	32¼
Friday	37½	37½	38	38	32½
Saturday	38	37½	38	38	32¼
Average for week	37.67	36.33	37.71	37.50	31.75
Previous week	35.08	34.50	35.83	36.00	30.17
Corresponding week last year	48.00	46.63	50.08	48.92	35.58

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	18–18½	16½–17	20–20½	21½	.....
Tuesday	18–18½	16 –16¾	20–20½	21¼	16½
Wednesday	18–18½	15¾–16½	20–20½	20¾	15¾
Thursday	18–18½	15½–16	20–20½	21¼	16
Friday	18–19½	15½–16	20–20½	21¼	15¾
Saturday	18–19½	15½–16	20–20½	21½	15¾
Average for week	18.42	16.06	20.25	21.21	15.88
Previous week	19.17	17.27	21.54	20.00	16.40
Corresponding week last year	28.00	18.83	22.58	19.16	18.21

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	34¾	Friday	37½
Tuesday	34¾	Saturday	37½
Wednesday	35¾		
Thursday	36½	Average	36.13

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Apr. 15.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,936,395	10,087,485	8,730,577
Receipts since Jan. 1	147,212,305	137,275,911	113,453,020
Put into cold storage	365,766	230,987	242,564
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,395,305	1,641,020	1,747,381
Change during week	−1,029,539	−1,413,033	−1,504,817
Total holdings	3,652,927	4,682,466	7,005,013
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,340,651	2,780,620	3,077,403
Receipts since Jan. 1	44,196,773	39,856,122	42,292,426
Put into cold storage	860,510	638,707	241,145
Withdrawn from cold storage	589,742	379,416	720,345
Change during week	+329,389	+259,291	−479,200
Total holdings	4,111,135	3,810,367	5,326,689
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,276,254	3,383,447	3,663,718
Receipts since Jan. 1	58,252,400	54,976,146	55,138,531
Put into cold storage	1,141,587	1,328,271	1,001,870
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,978,514	4,067,623	3,350,491
Change during week	−2,836,927	−2,739,352	−2,348,621
Total holdings	45,306,600	48,143,527	41,225,867
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	702,033	669,396	610,348
Receipts since Jan. 1	5,238,514	4,536,481	5,325,415
Put into cold storage	399,551	382,427	344,822
Withdrawn from cold storage	11,480	8,650	10,441
Change during week	+388,121	+373,777	+334,381
Total holdings	1,239,222	851,101	1,595,004

THIS YEAR'S STORAGE SEASON FOR EGGS GETS EARLY START

Stocks of Butter and Cheese Nearly Cleaned Out—Stocks of Meats Small on April 1.

The cold storage holdings of case eggs on Apr. 1 were 949,000 cases. With the exception of last year these were the largest stocks that have ever been held on Apr. 1. Last year's holdings on this date were 1,926,000 cases. The 5-year average is 580,000 cases, but if the five years prior to 1921 are considered the average, holdings for Apr. 1 were only 248,000 cases. Therefore, although the season is beginning earlier than usual the stocks are still much lower than shown in last year's very unusual season.

The net decrease in stocks of creamery butter during March amounted to 13,558,000 lbs. This is the largest outward movement ever shown during the month of March and brings the Apr. 1 stocks to the lowest point reached on that date since 1917. The stocks of American cheese are still very low with a resulting slow outward movement.

APPLE MOVEMENT NORMAL.

The stocks of apples are showing a normal movement for this season of the year. The net decrease in both barreled and boxed apples was the equivalent of 1,159,000 bbls. compared with the 5-year average of 1,132,000 bbls.

Stocks of frozen eggs amounted to 10,472,000 lbs. The holdings for the same date last year were 20,873,000 lbs., but the average Apr. 1 holdings for the 4 years preceding 1921 was only 7,106,000 lbs. The stocks on Apr. 1, 1917, were only 2,394,000 lbs.

There was a remarkable decrease in the stocks of frozen poultry during March. The Mar. 1 stocks were 88,709,000 lbs. while on Apr. 1 there remained 68,479,000 lbs., thus making a net decrease of 20,230,000 lbs. This is the largest outward movement ever shown during March. Last year the net decrease was 16,686,000 lbs. while the 5-year average has been only 13,010,000 lbs. The stocks remaining on hand are still the largest since 1919 when on Apr. 1 there were 92,897,000 lbs. in cold storage. The largest decreases were in stocks of roasters and miscellaneous varieties.

The stocks of beef showed a decrease of about 4,500,000 lbs. Frozen pork increased 12,000,000 lbs.; stocks of dry salt pork increased 5,500,000 lbs. as compared with the preceding month. There was a considerable increase in the holdings of pickled pork, the fully cured stocks being increased by more than 23,000,000 lbs. As there was little change in the quantities placed in cure during the month the increase in stocks appears to represent decreased consumption.

The total stocks of meats in cold-storage warehouses and meat-packing establishments increased from 681,000,000 lbs. to 717,000,000 lbs., a net increase of 36,000,000 lbs. compared with a 5-year average decrease during March of about 5,500,000 lbs. The 717,000,000 lbs. reported for Apr. 1, however, are still the lowest ever recorded for that date. Lard stocks showed an increase of approximately 24,000,000 lbs., notwithstanding a decrease of about 1,000,000 lbs. in the production compared with the production for the preceding month, which would seem to indicate a slowing up of the movement into consumptive channels.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on April 1, 1922.

Commodity.	Mar. 1, 5-year average.	Mar. 1, 1921.	Mar. 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 5-year average.	Apr. 1, 1921.	Apr. 1, 1922.
APPLES.						
Barrels	1,500,000	2,019,646	996,004	848,000	1,026,739	576,940
Boxes	3,812,000	4,889,686	6,282,043	2,372,000	3,548,359	4,062,913
Total barrels of apples [1]	2,771,000	3,649,541	3,090,018	1,639,000	2,209,525	1,931,241
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	21,924,000	27,103,162	22,581,997	12,126,000	14,731,587	9,024,360
Packing stock	1,434,000	2,625,981	1,537,738	1,183,000	2,215,737	1,165,210
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	22,931,000	17,477,071	15,005,998	16,456,000	14,294,309	10,730,551
Swiss, including block	[2] 2,194,000	2,950,551	2,991,553	[2] 1,663,000	2,204,272	2,401,390
Brick and Munster	[2] 841,000	1,200,318	1,602,120	[2] 644,000	901,797	901,441
Limburger	[2] 624,000	680,511	492,716	[2] 484,000	494,486	334,341
Cottage, pot and bakers'	[2] 1,961,000	3,318,780	1,676,630	[2] 2,012,000	2,848,891	1,378,814
Cream and Neufchatel	[2] 90,000	57,663	159,226	[2] 87,000	52,122	121,833
All other varieties	[2] 2,656,000	4,771,601	3,548,577	[2] 2,533,000	4,111,680	3,467,517
Total cheese	31,297,000	30,456,495	25,476,820	23,879,000	24,907,557	19,335,890
EGGS.						
Cases	25,000	43,050	13,252	580,000	1,926,108	949,244
Frozen (pounds)	10,842,000	22,363,005	13,193,297	9,859,000	20,873,239	10,472,261
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	8,920,000	11,827,265	10,249,727	7,150,000	9,604,432	7,938,896
Roasters	20,322,000	23,272,510	33,009,345	16,999,000	18,299,960	26,165,798
Fowls	15,828,000	15,098,230	16,746,106	12,547,000	11,860,578	11,484,725
Turkeys	7,080,000	6,681,929	7,638,562	6,170,000	6,238,188	6,940,674
Miscellaneous varieties	18,210,000	22,121,419	21,065,552	14,484,000	16,311,877	15,949,158
Total frozen poultry	70,360,000	79,001,353	88,709,292	57,350,000	62,315,035	68,479,251
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	211,349,000	122,402,433	55,785,136	190,977,000	114,062,915	50,749,641
Beef, in process of cure	(3)	11,394,305	10,559,488	(3)	10,706,517	10,701,001
Beef, cured	33,498,000	12,611,830	7,437,057	30,945,000	13,575,301	7,890,318
Total beef	244,847,000	146,408,568	73,781,681	221,922,000	138,344,733	69,340,963
Pork, frozen	127,573,000	208,888,960	86,218,937	138,524,000	219,963,547	98,232,860
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(3)	113,800,884	77,565,878	(3)	96,928,917	74,713,737
Pork, dry salt, cured	350,315,000	138,092,111	61,715,487	365,170,000	158,460,720	70,067,829
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(3)	227,537,211	223,541,958	(3)	207,300,085	225,207,707
Pork, pickled, cured	385,692,000	148,839,211	98,407,721	385,310,000	160,252,988	121,606,867
Total pork	863,580,000	837,158,377	547,449,981	889,004,000	842,906,257	589,829,000
Lamb and mutton, frozen	17,180,000	59,303,550	2,863,191	11,803,000	38,519,505	2,871,646
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	[3] 101,079,000	95,162,776	56,458,645	[2] 98,480,000	87,935,130	54,855,681
Total meats	1,226,686,000	1,138,033,271	680,553,498	1,221,209,000	1,107,705,625	716,897,290
Lard	101,778,000	117,690,375	61,297,247	105,822,000	128,613,881	85,445,484

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel. [2] Four-year average.
[3] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1921.	Feb., 1922.	Mar., 1920.	Mar., 1921.	Mar., 1922.
Beef frozen	13,995,360	11,989,921	6,662,281	10,089,444	6,408,232	6,217,329
Beef placed in cure	9,981,792	6,712,193	8,508,229	8,726,134	6,476,032	8,585,927
Pork frozen	49,452,651	78,665,468	39,261,411	44,740,573	43,609,757	35,656,353
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure	121,353,649	105,956,432	82,857,615	101,570,541	82,075,745	75,190,252
Pork, pickled, placed in cure	129,446,309	159,914,082	152,548,870	137,633,595	140,724,348	153,414,789
Lamb and mutton, frozen	901,973	833,841	655,960	553,908	418,776	547,353
Lard produced	98,628,664	140,640,726	129,177,087	116,113,087	123,130,369	127,979,887

Holdings by Sections, April 1, 1922.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
APPLES.								
Barrels	32,229	371,608	17,110	121,139	23,874	10,725	200	55
Boxes	124,250	884,529	266,825	744,829	594,298	211,502	768,197	468,483
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	2,073,830	3,129,563	172,751	2,926,383	251,674	72,408	2,609	395,052
Packing stock	275	139,655	114,083	539,255	332,650	11,145	3,000	25,147
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	836,670	3,272,481	81,869	4,211,700	495,371	342,720	47,424	1,442,319
Swiss, including block	1,925	529,529	7,351	1,533,243	109,280	10,929	19,073	190,060
Brick and Munster	.....	89,590	1,608	640,539	90,510	4,308	13,905	60,981
Limburger	.....	75,291	.....	198,136	9,409	2,397	7,040	42,068
Cottage, pot and bakers'	16,626	492,708	11,024	767,239	45,949	.....	11,081	34,187
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	55,954	.....	51,328	660	.....	5,586	8,305
All other varieties	.....	2,356,200	5,415	927,951	44,061	51,978	16,183	65,729
EGGS.								
Cases	43,063	311,631	21,415	210,468	142,817	48,763	19,079	152,008
Frozen (pounds)	519,369	5,294,353	454,878	1,877,157	511,298	57,245	656,709	1,101,252
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	491,430	3,096,022	93,921	3,199,988	531,115	209,828	58,047	258,545
Roasters	2,907,802	11,401,309	142,032	9,666,602	1,719,220	53,924	62,134	212,775
Fowls	858,650	3,920,133	305,945	4,800,864	924,312	144,152	186,455	344,214
Turkeys	812,299	3,646,162	57,331	1,284,620	287,057	43,423	62,225	747,557
Miscellaneous varieties	1,469,968	6,868,903	52,046	5,846,573	1,217,543	114,379	96,850	282,896
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	3,080,751	6,389,377	316,388	25,100,917	11,582,394	2,857,177	397,817	1,024,823
Beef, in process of cure	484,083	2,166,032	78,953	5,478,932	1,982,788	224,947	76,173	209,093
Beef, cured	218,668	1,946,025	264,281	4,294,888	918,665	43,247	36,544	168,000
Pork, frozen	12,621,971	9,553,195	2,417,856	27,700,463	34,965,802	5,014,062	3,148,796	2,810,715
Pork, dry salt in process of cure	774,609	2,817,040	3,916,011	29,565,127	32,839,260	3,797,021	275,004	729,665
Pork, dry salt, cured	1,191,851	3,538,715	2,484,654	31,425,637	26,209,358	4,554,545	45,203	617,866
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	8,016,078	20,883,883	6,297,002	76,175,791	93,253,288	8,135,418	7,728,347	4,717,900
Pork, pickled, cured	7,019,399	12,695,846	4,846,511	46,408,471	39,050,276	5,594,762	2,709,388	3,282,214
Lamb and mutton, frozen	484,575	1,484,960	59,595	534,225	149,724	81,671	43,351	33,545
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	1,591,652	4,630,733	973,633	21,824,389	21,665,333	1,795,916	816,011	1,558,014
Lard	3,779,707	6,783,319	2,457,262	46,111,602	15,858,719	3,734,820	3,584,538	3,135,517

Fruits and Vegetables

ACTIVITY OF OLD POTATO CROP FEATURE OF SPRING MARKETS

New Onions, Cabbage, and Strawberries Moving in Liberal Supply—Apple Prices Fairly Firm.

The continued activity of the old potato crop was a feature of the produce markets from Mar. 15 to Apr. 15. Total shipments are now far ahead of the total for last season. Prices reached new low points in western and northwestern shipping sections.

Old onions went out at high prices. New stock from Texas has been selling at about double the quotations of a year ago. New cabbage is in liberal supply and a little lower. Sweet potatoes declined slightly. Strawberries have declined rapidly under increasing supplies. Apple prices held firm during the month.

Potatoes.—Shipments of main crop potatoes averaged 4,000 cars per week from Jan. 1 to Apr. 15. Last year the average reported for the same period was close to 3,000 cars. The excess shipments from Maine are nearly enough to account for the increase. The continued heavy shipment from the Northwest fully offsets the light movement from Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Long Island, New Jersey, and the corn belt. Because of the shortage in the latter sections, the heavy supplies have been fairly well taken and the decline in city wholesale markets averaged only about 10¢ per 100 lbs. Shipping points in northern producing sections quoted similar declines, but Maine and far western shipping sections averaged about 30¢ lower than at the close of the preceding four weeks. Prices recovered considerably in midwestern markets during the first half of April, compared with the lowest points in March. Volume of shipments had begun to slow down toward the middle of the month, but Maine continued to ship about twice as many carloads as any other State.

NEW STOCK FROM FLORIDA.

New stock from Florida comprised 10 to 15% of the carlot potato supply in early April. The crop in that State is reported to be fully twice as large as last season. Prices of Florida potatoes started the active season the middle of March at $10–$12 per bbl. in northern cities, but declined to a general range of $7–$8.50 in city markets and ruled $5.25 at central Florida shipping points.

New Onions.—New onions from Texas were received in moderate volume and sold at $4–$6 per crate of about a bushel, or not far from the closing price of old onions. Prices declined at shipping points as the supply increased, and ranged $1.75–$2.25 per crate f. o. b. around the middle of April. The crop of domestic Bermuda onions in Texas, California, and Louisiana was forecasted on Apr. 1 at 6,713 cars or about 1,000 cars more than last season's estimated production.

The old onion crop was practically closed out in April. Best stock reached a price of $10–$12 per 100 lbs., having advanced $3 after the middle of March and doubled since the first of the year. The closing price was about five times the opening price of last August and was about fifteen times the average quoted a year ago. Yet the total shipments of main crop onions were about three-fourths those of last season, which suggests that consumption of onions, unlike that of many other products, is somewhat independent of market price.

Cabbage.—Supplies of new cabbage have been liberal, but with old stock cleaned up prices have shown some firmness. Texas Flat Dutch ranged $35–$50 per ton compared with $35–$45 the month before. Southern pointed stock gained about 25c per hamper. The source of main carlot supply is gradually moving northward.

Sweet potatoes.—The price of sweet potatoes declined about 25¢ per hamper to $1.50–$2.50 because of the liberal supplies of both sweet and white stock. The northern type sweet potatoes lost most of the February gain and averaged lower than a month ago, while Tennessee Nancy Halls at $1–$1.25 per crate were selling at the season's lowest point. Shipments from the Tennessee section have been about double those of last season. Most other States show comparatively little change in the volume of movement.

BARREL APPLES SHOW FIRM TONE.

Apples.—A firm tone prevailed in the barrel apple markets. New York Baldwins ranged $7.50–$8.50 per bbl. Northwestern extra fancy Winesaps continued about steady at $3–$4.50 for jobbing sales in prominent market centers. Shipments have continued heavy for the time of year, with the greater part of the carlot supply coming from Washington. Stocks of box apples in cold storage are very large for so late in the season. Last season about 4,000 cars were shipped after the middle of April and the total apple movement reached about 109,000 cars. Shipments for this season to Apr. 15 amounted to around 86,000 cars.

Strawberries.—Florida strawberries sold at $3.50–$4 per 24-pt. crate at shipping points in March but declined to about half that

(Concluded on page 349, column 3.)

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Jobbing Range.

Markets.	Week's arrivals.	This season. Apr. 17.	This season. Apr. 10.	One year ago.
POTATOES, Eastern and Northwestern sacked Round Whites—100 lbs.				
New York	296	$1.95–2.00	$2.00–2.10	$1.10–1.25
Boston	323	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	169	1.50	1.85	.....
Baltimore	19	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	162	1.90	1.90–1.95	1.25–1.35
Cincinnati	55	1.85–1.90	1.85–1.90	1.10–1.15
Chicago	291	[1] 1.60–1.75	[1] 1.45–1.60	[1] 1.10–1.15
St. Louis	68	.....	[2] 1.45–1.50	[2] 1.00–1.10
Kansas City	125	[2] 1.60	[2] 1.25	.....
POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1—barrels.				
New York	120	$7.75–8.00	$8.75	$7.50–7.75
Boston	2	.....	10.00	8.00–8.50
Philadelphia	53	7.25–7.50	7.50–8.00	6.75–7.00
Baltimore	7	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	17	7.50–7.75	8.50–8.75	7.50–7.75
Cincinnati	26	6.50–6.75	7.50–7.75	7.00
Chicago	30	7.00	9.00–9.50	6.75–7.00
St. Louis	8	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	13	.....	.....	.....
SWEET POTATOES, Delaware and New Jersey Yellow Varieties—bushel hampers.				
New York	32	$2.25–2.50	$2.00–2.50	$2.25–2.65
Boston	10	2.00–2.25	2.10–2.12	.....
Philadelphia	5	.....	1.60–1.80	1.65
Baltimore	8	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	13	2.00	1.75–2.00	2.00
Cincinnati	13	[3] 1.00–1.15	[3] 1.10–1.15	[3] 1.90
Chicago	13	[3] 1.15–1.25	[3] 1.00–1.25	[3] 1.90–2.00
St. Louis	3	[3] .75–1.00	[3] 1.00–1.10	[3] 2.00–2.10
Kansas City	7	[4] 1.10–1.25	[3] 1.10–1.25	[3] 1.75–2.00
CABBAGE, South Carolina and Alabama Flat and Pointed Types—100-lb. crates.				
New York	135	$2.00–2.25	$4.00	$2.00–2.25
Boston	22	3.00–3.25	2.75–3.25	3.50
Philadelphia	64	1.75–2.25	2.50–2.75	2.25–2.50
Baltimore	25	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	31	2.75–3.00	2.25–2.50	2.25–3.00
Cincinnati	13	2.40–2.50	1.50–2.25	2.00–2.50
Chicago	47	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.25	[5] 2.25–2.75
St. Louis	103	[6] 45.00–50.00	[6] 35.00–40.00	[6] 40.00–45.00
Kansas City	18	2.50	2.75	[7] 2.00–2.25
ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas No. 1—standard crates.				
New York	109	$4.50–4.75	$5.35–5.50	$1.75–1.85
Boston	114	4.50–4.75	5.00–5.50	2.00–2.12½
Philadelphia	33	3.00–3.75	4.00–5.00	2.00
Baltimore	5	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	29	4.50	5.00	1.75–2.00
Cincinnati	15	3.75–4.00	4.25	1.85
Chicago	51	3.25–3.65	3.75–4.00	1.50–1.60
St. Louis	58	3.25–3.75	4.50–4.75	1.50–1.65
Kansas City	10	3.50–4.00	4.50	1.50–1.75
STRAWBERRIES, Louisiana Klondikes—24-pt. crates.				
New York	64	.....	[8] $0.23	[10] $0.40–0.45
Boston	38	[8] $0.10–0.15	[8] .18–.20	[8] .24–.27
Philadelphia	18	[10] .30–.33	[10] .35	[10] .35–.38
Baltimore	1	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	19	3.50–3.75	4.00–4.50	6.00
Cincinnati	35	[11] 3.75–4.00	3.50–4.50	.....
Chicago	90	2.50–2.75	4.00	5.00–5.25
St. Louis	7	[12] 3.00–3.25	3.50–3.75	.....
Kansas City	19	5.50	4.00	5.50–5.75
APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½ inches—barrels.				
New York	61	$7.50–8.00	$8.00–8.25	$6.00
Boston	16	8.50	8.50–8.75	6.00
Philadelphia	17	8.00–8.50	7.75–8.25	6.25
Baltimore	5	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	43	7.50–8.00	7.75–8.00	5.75
Cincinnati	6	8.00	8.00–8.25	6.00–6.25
Chicago	12	8.00–8.50	8.50	6.00–6.50
St. Louis	2	.....	.....	.....
APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—boxes.				
New York	58	$3.50–4.00	$3.50–4.00	$3.50–4.75
Boston	5	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	28	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore	18	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	26	2.50–3.25	2.75–3.25	2.25–3.50
Cincinnati	5	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	60	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.50	2.50–3.75
St. Louis	5	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	4	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50	3.50–4.00

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[3] Tenn. Nancy Halls.
[4] Arkansas Nancy Halls.
[5] 120-lb. crates.
[6] Texas bulk per ton.
[7] Texas 100 lbs.
[8] Louisiana per pt.
[9] Fla. per qt.
[10] Louisiana per qt.
[11] Alabama 24-pt. crates.
[12] Louisiana 24-qt. crates.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Apr. 15.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Apr. 15.	Last season to Apr. 15.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	164	244	219	55,350	34,688	36,364
Bbl. areas.	211	377	308	3,107	71,277	72,839
Cabbage:						
1921	14	22	15	31,670	33,098	33,129
1922	802	990	751	[1] 8,085	[1] 5,451	[1] 31,273
Cauliflower	49	1	101	4,217	3,789	3,823
Celery:						
1921	1	6	11	11,619	10,368	10,374
1922	242	190	315	[1] 3,874	[1] 3,477	[1] 4,175
Lettuce	724	480	800	11 155	10,358	18,299
Onions:						
1921	4	143	8	20,778	27,921	28,225
1922	891	432	277	[1] 1,303	[1] 1,011	[1] 4,298
Potatoes:						
Sweet	194	189	257	17,768	17,040	17,931
White—						
1921	3,883	2,762	4,076	211,739	179,671	197,872
1922	555	439	351	[1] 1,167	[1] 883	[1] 2,343
Spinach	360	399	360	3,786	4,054	4,705
Strawberries	590	307	276	1,256	1,292	10,772
Tomatoes	605	333	633	4,613	1,913	5,777
Vegetables, mixed	478	417	449	4,933	4,873	15,463
Total	9,767	7,731	9,237	409,991	400,342	455,573

[1] Not included in totals.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
F. o. b. Shipping Points.

	Apr. 17.	Apr. 10.	1 year ago
POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Northern Maine	[1] $0.75–0.85	.....	[1] $0.45–0.50
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.35–1.40	$1.40–1.45	.....
Minneapolis, Minn	1.30	1.20–1.30	.80
Greeley, Colo	.....	[2] .65–.70	.....
POTATOES (bbl.)			
Hastings, Fla	5.50	6.00	5.00–5.25
CABBAGE (ton).			
San Benito, Tex	.....	15.00	.....
ONIONS.			
Laredo, Tex	2.00	2.75–3.00	1.00
STRAWBERRIES (crate).			
Hammond, La	2.00	3.00–3.10	3.10–3.30

[1] Bulk 100 lbs. [2] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Grain

BOTH CASH AND FUTURE GRAINS ADVANCE SHARPLY DURING WEEK

May Wheat Up 10 Cents—Spread Between May and July Options Broadens—Exports Fall Off.

During the early part of the week ending Apr. 15 the grain futures market fluctuated over a narrow range and closed on Thursday about 2¢ over the close Apr. 8. A stronger undertone seemed to be developing in the market, however, and on Saturday (Friday being a holiday) there was a sharp advance which carried May wheat to $1.42⅞ at the close with July at $1.26. This was a net gain for the week of 10⅜¢ for May wheat and 5½¢ for the July option, thus increasing the spread between the two options which had been reduced during the previous week.

The principal causes given for the advance were unfavorable private crop reports, firmer cash markets, strength in foreign markets, and unfavorable weather conditions over a good part of the grain belt. There was active buying by commission houses. It was reported also that many recent short sellers were buying which, together with the fact that May advanced much faster than July, would indicate that the market had been oversold and that short sellers might have difficulty in covering their sales.

JULY CORN UP 2½ CENTS.

Corn advanced steadily during the week and closed on Saturday at 61¢ for the May option and 65½¢ for July. Unfavorable weather was a strengthening factor.

The advance in the wheat future prices was followed closely by the prices for cash wheat at Chicago and No. 2 Red Winter sold at $1.42–$1.44 on Saturday. No. 1 Hard Winter sold at $1.42–$1.43. Receipts were light, amounting to 242 cars for the week. It was reported that about 200,000 bus. of wheat were bought at Omaha on Saturday for shipment to Chicago. As there was a poor cash demand because of the dullness of the flour market, some members of the trade thought that this wheat would be used to fill sales to export operators and others who were said to have made large hedging purchases of May wheat in Chicago. Large stocks of coarse grain in the Chicago elevators, however, are curtailing the handling of wheat.

The milling demand improved slightly at Kansas City, but slow flour sales restricted buying and most purchases were for immediate needs only. Additional sales of new crop wheat for shipment during the latter half of August via the Gulf were made by Kansas City exporters during the week at 6¢–7¢ over Chicago July prices. Export demand for old crop wheat was very dull and dealers hesitate to offer wheat for export because of the possibility of heavy discounts on heat damaged wheat. Receipts during the week totaled 582 cars.

There was an improved demand for milling wheat at Cincinnati and shipments were made to Virginia cities during the early part of the week. Prices advanced 4¢ independent of futures until Thursday and another 4¢ on Saturday, when futures advanced sharply. Receipts were light.

New York reported a fair milling and shipping inquiry, but business was restricted by limited offerings and firmer prices. The market was influenced by higher foreign markets and by a report that the Argentine exportable surplus had been estimated at 66,000,000 bus., compared with 93,000,000 bus. last year.

CASH CORN 2¢ TO 3¢ HIGHER.

Cash corn prices at Chicago advanced with futures, and the market was firm. Country offerings from Illinois points were reported as being larger than for two weeks. Receipts for the week were 518 cars of corn and 316 cars of oats.

Receipts of coarse grains were very light at Kansas City being only 166 cars of corn and 18 cars of oats. Very little corn is being offered from the country because of unfavorable weather. There was a good demand for oats from Oklahoma dealers and for both oats and corn from Texas distributors. Compared with normal the cotton-belt farmers were slow buyers of grain.

St. Louis and Cincinnati reported firm markets on both corn and oats. Receipts were light and local mills and elevators were the principal buyers.

The corn market did not change materially at New York although prices were slightly higher with wheat. There was a fair demand, both domestic and export, for oats and as receipts were small a firmer feeling prevailed. Rye was also firmer partly with wheat and partly because of a fair export trade, principally with Russia.

Exports of wheat and corn were only about 50% as heavy as during the previous week. The wheat visible supply decreased 1,034,000 bus. during the week to 33,129,000 bus. The corn visible decreased 2,159,000 bus. to 43,146,000 bus.

Total exports of wheat, according to Bradstreet, from July 1 to Apr. 15 were 322,070,000 bus. compared with 348,896,000 bus. for the corresponding time last year. Corn exports were 121,575,000 bus. compared with 31,241,000 last year. Stocks of grain in store at Fort William and Port Arthur were estimated as follows: On April 14—wheat 34,039,180 bus., oats 7,790,334 bus., and barley 2,508,352 bus. The Canadian visible supply of wheat was placed at 56,656,000 bus.

Total estimated acreage prepared for spring seeding of all grains in Manitoba on Apr. 1 was 4,902,680 acres compared with 4,328,200 acres on Apr. 1, 1921. This is about 68½% of the total acreage seeded in 1921.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Apr. 15, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	108	2,452	425	80	680
Gulf ports [2]	159	327	8	.....	120
Pacific ports [3]	465	7	.....	238	.....
Total	732	2,786	433	318	800
Previous week	1,757	4,576	647	104	1,206
Corresponding week last year	1,888	1,257	14	258	807
Total July 1, 1921, to Apr. 15, 1922	168,111	81,498	3,988	20,352	11,175
Corresponding period last year	215,118	28,090	2,603	18,393	31,019

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, April 14, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.[1]
CHICAGO.						
Hard Winter..No. 2	134¼	132½	.....	132¼	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Drk.Nor.Spg...No. 1	163¾	164⅜	163⅛	161¾	165¾	.....
No. 2	156¾	163	160¼	160⅝	156⅞	.....
No. 3	152¼	155⅞	155⅜	155⅝	153⅜	.....
No. 4	148½	148¾	150¾	149¾	145⅞	.....
Nor. Spg.....No. 3	150½	.....	152⅛	.....	142½	.....
No. 4	135¼	.....	148¼	.....	139⅜	.....
KANSAS CITY.						
Drk. Hrd. Wir..No. 2	144	149¼	146¾	145⅛	147	.....
No. 3	145	147¼	151	146½	143⅜	.....
Hard Winter..No. 1	.....	132¼	127	131⅞	134¼	.....
No. 2	131⅛	132¾	136⅛	130	132¼	.....
No. 3	130¼	131⅞	127½	132⅜	126½	.....
No. 4	118½	121⅜	130	115	.....	.....
Red Winter....No. 4	110⅜	115	.....	115	.....	.....
OMAHA.						
Hard Winter..No. 2	129	130⅜	(2)	124⅜	123⅞	.....
No. 3	119½	134	(2)	.....	122¾	.....
No. 4	.....	118¾	(2)	107	122	.....
ST. LOUIS.						
Red Winter...No. 2	134	138	.....	139	.....	.....
No. 3	133	.....	138	134¾	131½	.....

CORN.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.[1]
CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 2	59½	58½	.....	59¼	59½	.....
No. 3	58½	58	58	58½	58¾	.....
No. 4	56	55½	.....	56¼	57½	.....
Yellow.....No. 2	59	58¾	59¼	58¾	59	.....
No. 3	57¼	56¾	57⅜	58	58	.....
No. 4	56	55¼	56¾	57	57½	.....
Mixed.....No. 2	58¼	57⅜	58½	58½	58⅞	.....
No. 3	57¼	56¼	57½	57½	57½	.....
No. 4	55¾	55¼	56½	56½	56¾	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Yellow.....No. 3	50¾	51¾	52½	.....	52	.....
No. 4	.....	49¼	.....	50¼	50	.....
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 2	53⅜	54½	54	54	54	.....
Yellow.....No. 2	54	54¾	55¼	55½	55¾	.....
No. 3	54	54¼	54¾	.....	.....	.....
Mixed.....No. 2	53	53	53½	53½	54	.....
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 2	50½	50¾	(2)	51	51⅜	.....
No. 3	50¼	50⅜	(2)	50½	51¼	.....
Yellow.....No. 2	51	51¾	(2)	51½	52	.....
No. 3	50	51	(2)	50¾	51¼	.....
Mixed.....No. 1	49¾	50¼	(2)	50⅜	50	.....
No. 2	49¼	50¼	(2)	49⅝	49¾	.....
No. 3	48¼	.....	(2)	48½	49½	.....
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 1	57½	.....	59	59	.....	.....
No. 2	57½	58½	58½	58¼	58	.....
Yellow.....No. 2	57¼	58¾	58¾	58¼	58	.....
No. 3	55¾	56½	57	57¼	57	.....

OATS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.[1]
CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 2	38¾	39½	39½	40	38½	.....
No. 3	36¾	37¼	37¼	37½	37¾	.....
No. 4	35	36¼	36	35½	35¾	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
White.....No. 2	34⅜	35⅜	35	35	34¾	.....
No. 3	33⅝	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	.....
No. 4	32⅞	33⅝	33½	33⅜	33¼	.....
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 3	.....	36¼	36½	36	36½	.....
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 3	33½	34	(2)	.....	34⅜	.....
No. 4	32⅞	33½	(2)	33½	.....	.....
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 2	.....	37¾	37½	37½	.....	.....
No. 3	36¼	36¾	36¾	37¼	37½	.....
No. 4	.....	36	36¼	36¼	.....	.....

RYE.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.[1]
CHICAGO.						
Rye.....No. 2	101¾	.....	.....	102	101¾	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Western.....No. 2	94	96	95½	95¼	95⅝	.....

[1] Good Friday—no market.
[2] No report received.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wd.	Thr.	Fri.[1]
CHICAGO.						
Wheat.....May	133¾	132¼	131¾	131	133¾	.....
July	121¼	120½	120	120¼	123⅛	.....
Corn.....May	59⅝	59	59⅝	59¼	60	.....
July	63⅜	62⅝	63⅜	63	63⅜	.....
Oats.....May	37½	36⅞	37½	37⅛	37½	.....
July	40½	39⅝	40⅛	39¾	40⅜	.....
KANSAS CITY.						
Wheat.....May	118½	120⅞	118¾	117⅞	121	.....
July	112⅝	113⅜	112½	112½	113¼	.....
Corn.....May	52⅞	53⅜	53½	53	53⅝	.....
July	56⅝	57⅜	57⅛	56¾	57⅞	.....
Oats.....May	33⅝	34¾	34⅜	33⅞	34¾	.....
July	35¾	36¼	37	36¼	36¾	.....

[1] Good Friday—no market.

Hay and Feed

PRICES CONTINUE FIRM; RAINS HOLD BACK MOVEMENT IN WEST

Demand for Clover and Alfalfa Weakened by Rapid Development of Pastures in Recent Weeks

There was very little change in the hay market situation for the week ending Apr. 15. With but one or two exceptions, as is shown in the following table, receipts were very light at the principal markets. Frequent and heavy rains in the Central West kept many of the roads almost impassable so that movement from farms was light.

There was a good local demand for the few cars of hay of desirable quality and of the size of bale preferred at the various markets but poor hay sold rather slowly. A weakening of the recent strong position of clover and clover mixed hay and in some markets of alfalfa was also noticeable. The rains and warm weather are bringing the pastures on rapidly and these will almost eliminate the demand for dairy hay. New alfalfa is now being marketed in Arizona and it will soon be available in other southwestern territory.

The receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Apr. 8 and 15, 1922, and Apr. 16, 1921, are given in the following table:

City.	1922		1921
	Apr. 15.	Apr. 8.	Apr. 16.
Boston	63	61	.....
New York	133	90	122
Philadelphia	94	80	.....
Pittsburgh	61	96	.....
Cincinnati	196	94	172
Chicago	261	134	287
Minneapolis-St. Paul	87	98	47
Kansas City	386	352	.....
Los Angeles	165	131	96
San Francisco	62	94	.....

EASTERN TIMOTHY MARKETS UNCHANGED.

Timothy.—The timothy market situation remained practically unchanged during the week in the principal eastern markets. Receipts of good hay especially were light, and as dealers had allowed their stocks to run low they were compelled to pay firm prices for the best grades and in some instances take the lower grades. They bought for their immediate needs only, however, as they expect larger receipts when weather and road conditions improve. Very little western hay was received at Boston, and receipts were much smaller than was expected at New York. A good amount of the hay received at Philadelphia was of inferior quality and was difficult to sell.

Stocks of hay in southern markets were reported as very light. At Savannah they were said to be the smallest in recent years, but as the demand was also light it was readily filled from current receipts. Stored hay at Richmond moved out freely during the week when offerings from Michigan and Ohio were light. Prices for the better grades advanced at Atlanta, as the 26 cars received did not contain sufficient high-grade hay to meet the local demand.

Fair stocks were reported at Jacksonville, and although western offerings were light the demand was less urgent toward the last of the week.

Frequent rains and bad roads caused continued light receipts in the central western markets, and prices remained firm. The

(Concluded on page 349, column 1.)

FEED MARKETS DISPLAY USUAL DULLNESS; UNDERTONE EASIER

Most Feedstuffs Recorded Declines During the Week—Market Receipts Good, Movement Fair.

There was very little activity in the feed markets during the week ending Apr. 15. The usual dullness which precedes the pasturing season prevailed and prices for most feeds displayed an easier tendency. Bran was a notable exceptiou. Bids by resellers forced the price up about $1 per ton, though the interior demand, according to reports, was light.

Reports indicate ample stocks of feeds in hands of dealers. In many sections stocks appear slightly in excess of the demand which was abnormally light. Prices of oil meals were easier because of the absence of export inquiries and a reduced domestic demand. Receipts in markets were good, the movement fair.

Wheat mill feeds.—The demand for wheat feeds generally was light. A strong demand was reported for bran from Texas, which was supplied largely by interior southwestern mills, and increased sales and shipments of bran to the Southeast, Central States and the East were noted. The sluggish flour trade resulted in rather meager offerings by mills. Transit offerings were fair. Shorts and middlings did not develop strength so rapidly as is usual at this time of the year, probably because of the increased use of hominy as a substitute and the bad condition of country roads which prevented farmers from making purchases. Flour middlings and reddog advanced slightly, but did not show the strength displayed by bran. Interior dealers report the demand as quiet and stocks ample to take care of immediate requirements. Receipts and movement were good.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The cottonseed cake and meal market was inactive, and prices quoted were slightly below recent levels. Many western mills and shippers who were large buyers in the Southeast during the past few weeks have arranged with mills to carry their purchases into May and possibly June if necessary. This relieved the market to some extent from recent pressure. Bids from exporters were considerably below prevailing prices and no business of consequence resulted. Little demaud was in evidence from interior markets but offerings by resellers were equally light. Hull offerings were large and prices weak. In sympathy with prices for other oil meals, cottonseed meal prices in Pacific coast markets were weak. The demand in that section was poor and stocks of high protein feeds generally good. Receipts in markets and movement were light. Stocks of cake and meal on hand at mills on Apr. 1 were larger and seed stocks were smaller than on the same date last year.

Linseed meal and cake.—The linseed meal aud cake demand was poor, which is usual at this time of the year. Many mills have closed down and several are operating on only a small scale which resulted in light offerings. Eastern resellers appeared well supplied. Stocks and movement in that section were rather heavy. Eastern mills quoted 30% meal sacked at $49 f. o. b. shipping point. Offerings for May ship-

(Concluded on page 349, column 2).

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, APRIL 15, 1922.
[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	29.50	31.50	23.50	28.00	31.00	29.50	25.00	23.00	24.00	27.00	22.00	[2]27.00	17.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	30.50	23.00	27.00	.....	29.00	.....	.....	23.50	[2]26.00	20.50	25.00	16.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	27.50	29.50	22.50	26.00	29.00	27.50	24.00	22.00	22.00	24.00	19.50	23.00	15.25	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	29.50	22.50	28.00	29.00	27.00	23.50	21.50	23.00	24.00	[2]19.00	[2]23.00	[2]17.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	26.50	26.00	.....	27.00	.....	26.00	.....	21.00	21.00	[2]22.00	[2]18.50	.....	16.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	23.50	[2]20.00	[2]18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	28.00	32.00	33.00	26.00	23.00	.....	[2]25.00	23.00	.....	23.50	22.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	27.00	30.00	32.00	25.00	21.00	.....	[2]23.00	21.50	.....	20.50	20.00	16.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	30.00	22.50	19.00	.....	[2]20.00	18.50	.....	17.25	.....	15.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	18.50	16.50	12.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50	17.00	.....	10.75	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	15.50	.....	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	31.00	30.00	29.25	29.50	31.00	30.00	25.00	26.00	27.50	25.50	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	30.25	31.00	31.50	31.00	.....	.....	26.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	21.50	37.00	31.00
Hard winter	.....	30.00	29.50	.....	31.00	.....	.....	26.00	27.50	25.00	.....	23.50	21.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	31.50	31.00	29.50	31.00	33.50	.....	.....	29.00	28.50	26.50	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	35.00	.....	34.00	.....	36.00	.....	.....	31.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	46.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50	33.00	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	27.50	.....	31.00	.....	.....	27.00	24.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	31.50	.....	30.50	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....	.....
Rye middlings	31.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	22.75	.....	.....	.....	33.00
High protein meals:															
Linseed	54.00	54.50	53.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.75	54.00	52.00	50.00	.....	53.50	.....	48.00
Cottonseed (41%)	54.50	.....	53.00	.....	.....	.....	45.50	50.50	[2]51.00	51.00	.....	.....	[2]50.50	42.00	47.00
Cottonseed (36%)	49.75	49.50	49.00	.....	42.50	45.50	42.00	47.50	[2]48.50	47.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	25.50	.....	23.25	25.00	22.50	19.50	28.00	.....
Gluten feed	.....	39.15	38.75	.....	.....	42.00	.....	34.00	36.55	32.65	39.00	.....	35.50	.....	.....
White hominy feed	27.00	25.50	24.95	28.00	28.00	.....	.....	23.50	.....	20.50	.....	20.50	20.50	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	26.50	25.50	24.95	27.50	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....	20.00	.....	20.50	20.50	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	32.00	.....	.....	22.00	[3]35.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	42.00	.....	.....	.....	42.50	.....	29.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	29.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Seeds

SEED SALES CONTINUE TO BE CONSIDERABLY BELOW NORMAL

Prices Show Little Change From Previous Week—Weather Remains Unfavorable For Planting.

Intermittent rains and moisture-laden soil during the week ending Apr. 15 further delayed sowing operations and sales of seed continued to be considerably below normal. In some sections of the Middle West the season is said to be three or four weeks later than last year. For that reason many dealers are of the opinion that there will still be a fairly good demand for clover and grass seed. Others think that greater use will be made of catch crops, such as millets, sorgos, and buckwheat, because many farmers are reluctant to sow grass and clover seed after a certain date. Despite the rather slow demand, prices showed but little change from the previous week.

CLOVER QUOTATIONS IRREGULAR.

Clovers and alfalfa.—A few markets quoted red clover a little higher but others quoted it either the same as a week ago or a trifle lower. Alsike and white clover prices were weaker and sweet clover unchanged. The demand, however, for sweet clover has been fairly good for several weeks, especially in the Northwest, and present prices are reported firm. During the week ending Apr. 15, about 232,100 lbs. of red clover seed, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York and Baltimore from Germany and Italy. Approximately 22,000 lbs. of crimson clover from Germany and 90,200 lbs. of alfalfa from Argentina arrived at New York.

Grasses.—Timothy prices declined about 10¢-15¢ per 100 lbs. in several markets, and the trend was lower throughout the week. There was little or no export demand from Europe to give support to the somewhat light domestic demand. Stocks of timothy held by seedsmen are considered to be larger than for red and alsike clover, but not particularly burdensome in view of the fact that there usually is a good demand for this seed in the fall. Other grass seed prices, except redtop, were firmer or higher in several markets. Kentucky bluegrass and Canada bluegrass were much higher in a few markets and the demand for them for lawn mixtures continued to be good. Unhulled redtop is reported as being in much demand for mixtures, hence the spread between unhulled and solid redtop has narrowed considerably. No timothy was exported during the week from New York or Baltimore, but about 8,000 lbs. of redtop left New York for France.

Miscellaneous.—Millet and sorgo prices were firmer or higher in a number of markets. Some of the smaller dealers are beginning to lay in stocks of these seeds to take care of the demand they anticipate because of the failure of farmers in their sections to get their oats, barley, and red clover sown on time. Sudan grass quotations were 50¢ or more higher in a few markets and the demand was reported as fairly good. Rape prices were firm but the general demand was not particularly active. About 110,000 lbs. of rape from Holland and 55,700 lbs. from Seattle, which probably originated in Japan, arrived at New York and Baltimore, respectively, during the week. Approximately 22,000 lbs. of vetch from Germany and 231,400 lbs. of canary seed from Argentina were received at New York. About 188,700 lbs. of hemp seed shipped from San Francisco arrived at Baltimore.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, APRIL 15, 1922.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 16, 1921.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 17, 1920.
	P. ct.	P. ct.														
Clovers:																
Red clover	99.4	92	23.50	24.00	26.00	24.75	24.35	24.50	24.00	25.00	23.00	22.00	24.00	24.00	20.15	51.75
Alsike clover	98.3	91	18.00	18.00	21.00	18.75	19.15	19.00	17.25	20.00	18.50	18.00	20.00	20.00	22.80	54.95
White clover	96.9	91	34.00	33.00	40.00	36.00	38.00	37.00	34.50	40.00	42.00	48.00	40.00	42.00	63.10	62.70
Crimson clover	98.2	91	11.50	11.00	12.00	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	7.55	12.15
Sweet clover	98.9	90	9.00	8.75	12.00	9.00	9.00	9.25	8.15	9.00	9.75	9.00	9.50	9.00	10.40	33.05
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	16.00	20.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	27.35	40.00
Alfalfa	99.5	91	18.50	18.50	19.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	19.00	19.50	19.00	17.50	18.00	18.00	19.25	39.10
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	6.80	7.35	6.80	6.55	6.75	6.55	6.15	6.35	6.00	7.50	6.90	6.95	13.30
Redtop	93.2	90	23.50	22.00	24.00	24.50	26.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	.....	15.20	19.30
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	55.00	52.00	.....	52.00	53.00	52.00	60.00	56.00	.....	55.00	51.00	.....	31.65	29.35
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	39.00	37.00	.....	37.50	.....	38.50	39.50	38.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	17.50	17.50	18.00	18.50	20.00	18.75	17.25	18.00	20.00	18.00	20.00	.....	15.21	24.90
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	9.00	8.50	10.00	9.75	.....	10.00	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	11.25	.....	7.80	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	9.50	8.50	10.00	10.25	.....	10.50	10.60	11.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	.....	7.95	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	29.00	28.00	34.00	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	18.00	18.00	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	17.75	21.00	.....	14.00	19.00	.....	22.30	35.65
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	16.25	29.10
Millets:																
Golden millet	98.8	93	3.25	2.60	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.30	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.80	.....	2.95	5.90
Common millet	98	93	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.00	2.25	2.25	1.75	1.80	.....	2.35	3.90
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.75	2.25	2.00	2.00	.....	1.95	3.75
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	3.75	.....	2.75	2.75	.....	2.50	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.70	7.90
Japanese millet	96.4	89	4.25	5.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	4.35	4.25	.....	4.00	5.00	.....	7.35	13.75
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.35	2.75	2.25	2.00	.....	2.00	3.70
Sorgos ("Cane"):																
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.70	3.50	.....	.....	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.00	2.75	.....	2.05	3.15
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.35	2.25	3.00	.....	2.20	3.40
Grain sorghums:																
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	1.65	2.50	.....	1.80	3.15
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	.....	1.70	2.65	.....	1.90	3.00
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	5.00	6.00	.....	4.50	4.75	5.25	4.75	4.50	4.50	5.25	.....	3.45	13.30
Rape	99.2	92	7.50	7.00	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.50	7.85	7.75	8.50	8.50	9.00	.....	8.35	11.30
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	13.00	.....	13.50	13.50	13.50	.....	15.50	17.50	13.00	.....	15.00	.....	13.15	29.55
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.25	5.00	6.00	5.25	8.00	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	8.25	.....	7.30	10.30
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	5.00	5.75	5.50	5.75	.....	5.25	5.75	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.25	5.95
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.40	.....	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	3.75	4.00	.....	.....	5.10	10.15
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.80	.....	.....	3.75	4.00	5.00	3.75	3.40	.....	.....	5.80	9.65
Seed grains:																
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.25	.90	.....	1.50	.90	1.60	1.10	1.35	2.50	.....	1.85	3.10
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	1.75	1.65	.....	2.30	3.65
Seed oats	98.6	95	.80	.70	.65	.80	.....	.60	.55	.60	.65	.75	.....	.....	.75	1.35
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.10	.90	.....	.90	.85	1.20	1.00	.....	.....	1.35	2.10
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.50	.....	1.40	.....	1.50	1.40	1.75	1.35	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.45
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.20	.....	1.30	.....	.....	1.35	1.35	1.55	1.50	.....	.....	1.70	1.95

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Apr. 1–15, 1922.	July 1, 1921–Apr. 15, 1922.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	18,300	3,798,600
Canada bluegrass	147,600	998,200
Awnless brome-grass	.....	13,000
Alsike clover	493,300	6,731,300
Crimson clover	114,000	3,267,100
Red clover	2,206,800	9,079,600
White clover	14,300	1,449,600
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	6,600
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	5,900
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	800
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	3,800
Red clover and timothy mixtures	.....	700
White and alsike clover mixtures	1,000	36,300
Timothy, alsike, and red clover mixtures	.....	3,200
Grass mixtures	.....	43,100
Meadow fescue	.....	500
Broom-corn millet	.....	995,500
Foxtail millet	30,000	271,800
Orchard grass	87,700	2,854,800
Rape	33,300	3,908,500
Redtop	.....	1,500
English rye grass	21,700	1,817,900
Italian rye grass	.....	769,500
Timothy	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	147,100	1,587,400
Spring vetch	.....	205,900

The average progeny of each pound of watermelon seed planted for the commercial production of watermelons in 1921 was 135 melons. Over 450,000 lbs. of seed was required to plant the total commercial acreage of 153,877 acres, from which 61,917 carloads of 1,000 melons each were produced.

The average quantity of cabbage seed required for the production of a carload of cabbage is about 1 pound.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR DURING FEBRUARY.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat flour.	Exported to—	Wheat.
	Barrels.		*Bushels.*
Finland	31,668	Belgium	832,425
Germany	221,526	France	101,292
Netherlands	43,108	Germany	274,238
Turkey in Europe	51,547	Italy	764,720
United Kingdom	166,278	Malta, Gozo and Cyprus Islands	107,478
Mexico	17,720	Netherlands	66,628
Cuba	93,935	Russia in Europe	548,725
Haiti	18,338	Ukraine	163,330
Brazil	27,548	United Kingdom	1,598,399
China	71,625	Mexico	162,685
Hongkong	85,524	China	201,667
Japan	41,628	Japan	754,342
Kwantung, leased territory	97,908	All others	560
Philippine Islands	27,325		
Egypt	27,260		
All others	180,237		
Total	1,203,175	Total	5,576,489

Cotton

SLIGHT DECLINES REGISTERED DURING WEEK; MARKETS QUIET

Cotton Stocks in the United States Dwindling—March Consumption Placed at 518,450 Bales.

The week ending Apr. 15 was a quiet one in the cotton market. Prices moved within narrow limits, spot cotton on Thursday, the last business day of the week, being about $\frac{3}{16}$¢ lower than on the previous Saturday. The weather in the cotton belt was reported to be a little more favorable on the whole for farm work and the week's reports disclosed little change in the textile strike in New England or in the coal strike.

Reports from Great Britain show that the demand for cotton goods at Manchester continues active. The news from the domestic goods market was to the effect that there was a little more inquiry for certain lines of goods, while the demand for some lines was a little more active.

MIDDLING CLOSES AT 16.72 CENTS.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 16.72¢ per lb. on Apr. 13, compared with 16.92¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.18¢ for the last business day of the corresponding week in 1921. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 29 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 11 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.05d. per lb. on Apr. 13, compared with 10.23d. at the close of the previous week and 8.09d. for Apr. 15, 1921.

The demand for spot cotton in the South was inactive during the week. Total sales in the 10 designated markets during the four business days of the week amounted to 25,775 bales, compared with 51,740 bales for the six business days of the previous week and 88,071 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Apr. 13, were 2,654,191 bales, compared with 2,426,614 bales for the corresponding period in 1920-21.

Total stocks of cotton on hand in the United States on Mar. 31, exclusive of linters, were 6,523,490 bales, compared with 9,974,989 bales on the same day last year.

CENSUS CONSUMPTION REPORT.

On Apr. 13 the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for March. The report shows that during March American mills consumed 518,450 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 473,073 bales in February and 438,218 bales during March, 1921. The total number of bales consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to Mar. 31, amounted to 4,002,980, exclusive of linters, compared with 3,170,652 bales for the corresponding period in 1920-21.

The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on Mar. 31, was 1,553,961, compared with 1,336,542 bales for the same day last year; and the number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 3,765,804, compared with 5,252,852 bales in 1921. Active spindles during March were 31,875,212, compared with 32,148,202 for the same month in 1921.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Apr. 13, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Apr. 15, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	150	150	225	200	200	125	250	175	180
Strict Good Middling	150	100	113	113	175	150	150	100	175	150	138
Good Middling	100	75	75	75	125	100	100	75	100	100	93
Strict Middling	50	38	38	38	75	50	75	50	50	50	51
Middling	16.88	16.75	17.00	16.00	16.75	16.75	16.35	17.05	17.20	16.50	16.72
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	50	50	63	50	75	75	75	75	50	61
Low Middling	150	125	125	163	125	175	150	150	150	125	144
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	250	225	225	263	225	275	250	250	250	225	241
Good Ordinary [2]	350	325	325	363	325	375	350	350	350	325	341
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	[3] 25	Even.	25	25	50	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	8
Strict Middling	50	75	75	100	75	100	75	75	75	50	75
Middling [2]	150	175	175	200	175	200	175	175	175	200	180
Strict Low Middling [2]	250	263	275	300	275	300	250	250	250	250	266
Low Middling [2]	350	363	375	400	375	400	325	325	325	325	356
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	150	113	150	200	175	200	150	150	150	200	164
Strict Middling [2]	250	213	250	275	225	250	250	250	225	250	244
Middling [2]	350	388	350	375	275	400	350	350	325	300	346
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	200	163	175	225	25	275	175	175	200	225	181
Strict Middling [2]	300	263	250	300	75	375	250	250	300	275	264
Middling [2]	400	363	350	400	175	475	325	325	400	325	354
Sales for week, bales	1,710	359	1,004	588	4,400	700	5,343	5,572	2,784	3,315	[4] 25,775

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Comparative Summary of American cotton consumption.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	534,971	497,319	483,560	467,103
September	489,962	491,069	457,967	484,647
October	440,354	556,041	401,325	494,745
November	455,611	491,250	332,712	526,610
December	472,908	511,711	295,292	511,800
January	556,883	591,921	366,463	526,552
February	433,295	515,699	395,115	473,073
March	433,485	575,789	438,218	518,450
Total	3,817,469	4,230,799	3,170,652	4,002,980

Closing future prices for April 13, 1922, April 16, 1921, and April 17, 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
May	17.60	12.26	42.25	16.61	11.94	41.40
July	17.24	12.80	39.85	16.61	12.41	39.97
October	17.11	13.32	37.00	16.44	12.86	36.83
December	17.05	13.72	35.89	16.41	13.14	35.76

Cotton Movement from August 1 to April 14.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	4,870,754	5,007,170
Port stocks	1,003,978	1,417,870
Interior receipts	6,282,277	6,072,655
Interior stocks	1,096,517	1,623,685
Into sight	8,530,459	8,795,225
Northern spinners' takings	1,781,503	1,420,859
Southern spinners takings	3,027,000	2,097,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,511,971	4,431,408

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to April 14.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,193,508	1,305,411
France	550,172	438,252
Germany	1,102,331	875,270
Italy	303,073	420,787
Japan	707,688	303,328
China	74,311	9,901
Spain	237,927	204,296
Belgium	131,058	160,728
Other countries	168,867	194,557
Total	4,468,965	3,912,683

Exports for the week ending Apr. 14, amounted to 138,361 bales, compared with 180,255 bales the previous week and 88,733 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Imports of Foreign Cotton from August 1 to March 31.

[500-lb. bales.]

	1921-22	1920-21
Egypt	205,254	54,955
Peru	32,125	18,398
China	10,826	13,413
Mexico	53,337	84,972
All other countries	11,239	11,743
Total	312,781	183,511

Stocks of Cotton on Hand in America on March 31.

[Exclusive of linters.]

	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*
On hand July 31, 1921 and 1920	6,534,360	3,563,162
Crops of 1921-22 and 1920-21	7,976,665	13,270,970
Imports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 31	312,781	183,511
Total	14,823,806	17,017,613
Less consumption from Aug. 1 to Mar. 31	4,002,980	3,170,652
	10,820,826	13,846,991
Less exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 31	4,297,336	3,872,002
Supply on Mar. 31	6,523,490	9,974,989

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a poor demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	18
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	16
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	19
Strict Low Middling to Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	18½
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	20½
Strict Good Ordinary, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	16
Middling to Strict Middling, blue stained, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	14½
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	21
Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	17½
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	17
Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	19
Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	17½
Good Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	27
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	21
Strict Middling to Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	29

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple

cotton at 16¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 16⅞¢ at Memphis on Apr. 13, 1922, and 11.38¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11⅛¢ at Memphis on Apr. 16, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	150	100	150	75
1 1/8 ins	375	300	400	275
1 3/16 ins	550	550	625	475
1¼ ins	800	.....	825	.....
1 5/16 ins	1,000	.....	.....	.....
1⅜ ins	1,200	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on Apr. 14 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 34¢ per lb.; No. 2, 31¢; No. 3, 29¢.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Apr. 14, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	1	2
Strict Good Middling	323	62	155	41
Good Middling	4,436	1,782	1,007	478
Strict Middling	15,688	11,923	5,812	4,412
Middling	22,714	41,282	12,706	9,159
Strict Low Middling	14,029	38,196	6,097	9,783
Low Middling	3,149	9,086	1,338	2,743
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,170	3,589	1,036	1,771
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	1,613	2,949	1,082	1,803
Good Middling Yellow Stained	12	32	4	3
Total	64,134	108,901	29,238	30,195

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Apr. 14, at the port of New York were 77,175 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 125,453 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 271,006 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 395,452 bales.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending April 8, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$46.00	$40.00
Raleigh, N. C.	47.00	45.00
Benson, N. C.	.....	45.00
Fayetteville, N. C.	44.00	42.00
Four Oaks, N. C.	.....	45.00
Greenville, N. C.	.....	46.00
New Bern, N. C.	42.00	40.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	46.00	43.00
Greenville, S. C.	46.00	40.00
Kingstree, S. C.	48.00	48.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	47.00	45.00
Atlanta, Ga.	45.00	42.00
Montgomery, Ala.	43.00	.....
Dallas, Tex.	45.00	.....
Ft. Worth, Tex.	48.00	.....
Houston, Tex.	48.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	36.00	.....
Meridian, Miss.	45.00	40.00
Memphis, Tenn.	45.00	42.00
Little Rock, Ark.	43.00	40.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	35.00	30.00

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 346).

better grades were in active demand at Kansas City from southeastern planters who were buying for their requirements during the spring work season.

At Chicago the week's receipts were still below local needs and dealers advanced prices about $1 per ton on the better grades. Prices were unchanged at Pittsburgh but 50¢ lower at Cincinnati. Clover showed a tendency to decline at both markets because of a letting up in the demand. The shipping and local demand continued good at Minneapolis and prices were advanced about 50¢ per ton.

NEW ALFALFA IN ARIZONA.

Alfalfa.—New alfalfa arrived in Los Angeles from Arizona during the week and prices receded sharply. Choice rabbit alfalfa, which was quoted at $40 Apr. 8, declined to $28 during the week ending Apr. 15. Other grades were also weak but the market for hay grain was firm. The hay market was also weaker at San Francisco. There was an active demand for the better grades of alfalfa at Kansas City, and good dairy alfalfa sold as high as $28 per ton. Dealers and consumers in the Eastern and Central States were also fairly good buyers. Lighter movement is expected as spring work progresses, but this may be offset somewhat by the shipments of hay which have been held up by the bad road conditions. Distributors at Chicago continued to have difficulty in supplying the shipping demand from nearby consuming sections but as pastures are making good progress, a lighter demand is expected soon.

Prairie.—There was an active demand for good quality prairie at both Kansas City and Minneapolis, but the market was less active at Chicago. Prices were practically unchanged from the previous week. Receipts were not large, being 212 cars at Kansas City, 68 at Minneapolis, and 38 at Chicago.

Straw.—Straw receipts were light. The market ruled unchanged to slightly lower in the East but was firm in the West. Prices advanced 50¢–75¢ per ton at Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Boston $17.50, Philadelphia $17, Baltimore and Richmond $13, Pittsburgh $16.50, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $13.50, Minneapolis $10, Kansas City $8.75; No. 1 oats—Boston $18.50, Philadelphia $17, Baltimore $14, Pittsburgh $16.50, Cincinnati and Minneapolis $11, Chicago $15, Kansas City $8.75; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $36.50, New York $34.50, Philadelphia $33, Baltimore $27; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $16.50, Cincinnati $13, Chicago $17, Minneapolis $11.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 346).

ment were available at $48 per ton. Prices quoted in most markets were $1–$1.50 lower than last week. The export demand was negligible. Supplies in country dealers' hands are thought to be small by the trade.

Gluten feed.—A number of manufacturers have temporarily closed down their plants and rather limited offerings of gluten feed were made at firm prices which were unchanged from last week. Supplies appeared adequate, however, and in a few sections in excess of the demand, which was considered only fair. The movement was light.

HOMINY FEED DEMAND LIGHT.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was light. Buyers appeared to be fairly well supplied and the demand was confined to immediate and prompt shipment. The urgent offerings during the past few weeks, due to further contracts for export grits, were well absorbed and several thousand tons changed hands at prices ranging $19.25–$20 per ton Chicago basis for white hominy feed. Yellow hominy feed was offered at 25¢–50¢ below white hominy feed prices in most markets. The market at the close of the week was fairly firm with resellers demanding full market prices. Mills are practically out of the market at present and their offerings were light. Stocks and receipts in most sections were good.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal was quoted at slightly lower prices during the early part of the week but scarcity of offerings and a fairly good demand caused resellers and mills to advance their quotations to the basis of last week's prices. A premium of $1 per ton for May shipment was asked by a few mills. Production was light and stocks at mills are limited. A better inquiry was reported from mixed feed manufacturers by the Kansas City and St. Louis markets. The movement was fair.

WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 344).

amount with the arrival of the Louisiana crop in April. Northern city markets declined almost one-half and ranged 30¢–40¢, quart basis, the middle of April, with Louisiana berries $3–$3.50 per 24-pt. crate. Prices averaged about 20% lower than last season at corresponding time. Shipments were heavy from Louisiana, and Florida has shipped nearly three times as many as last season. Reports indicate increased acreage and production in numerous strawberry sections, but the Louisiana season was delayed by weather conditions. Total strawberry shipments to Apr. 15 were about the same as last season.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Apr. 18, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

The Avocada: Its Insect Enemies and How to Combat Them. By G. F. Moznette, Assistant Entomologist, Tropical and Subtropical Fruit Insect Investigations. Pp. 32, figs. 21. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. April, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1261.)

Preparation of Peaches for Market. By H. W. Samson, Specialist in Standardization. Pp. 34. figs. 29. Contribution from the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. April, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1266.)

Marketing Broom Corn. By G. B. Alguire, Assistant in Marketing Hay and Broom Corn. Pp. 32, pls. 4, figs. 6. Contribution from the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. April 14, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1019.) Price, 10¢.

Harvest Labor Problems in the Wheat Belt. By D. D. Lescohier, Collaborator. Pp. 35, figs. 7. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. April 12, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1020.) Price, 10¢.

Red Cedar Chests as Protectors Against Moth Damage. By E. A. Back, Bureau of Entomology, and Frank Rabak, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 14, pls. 5. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology and the Bureau of Plant Industry. Apr. 13, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1051.) Price, 10¢.

Bureau of Animal Industry. Index to Service and Regulatory Announcements, 1921. Pp. 131–136. 1922. Price, 5¢.

The Manufacture and Sale of Farm Equipment in 1920. A Summary of Reports from 583 Manufacturers. By H. R. Tolley, Agricultural Engineer, and L. M. Church, Assistant in Agricultural Engineering. Pp. 11. Contribution from the Office of Public Roads. April, 1922. (Department Circular 212.) Price, 5¢.

Weather

MANY FARM LANDS FLOODED IN CENTRAL SECTIONS OF COUNTRY

Week's Conditions Mostly Favorable in South and East—Very Unfavorable in the Far West.

Vegetation advanced rapidly in most Southern and Eastern States under favorable temperature conditions during the week ending Apr. 18. There was sufficient moisture for crop needs except in the Southeast. Unusually cold and stormy weather prevailed, however, throughout most of the West where conditions were very unfavorable for growth of vegetation, field work, and stock. Considerable frost damage occurred in California and in the Central and lower Rocky Mountain States; fruit suffered in Kansas also. Vegetation is very backward throughout the Northwest, but is in advance of the average season in most of the East.

Field work made considerable progress in the South and East, but little or no work was possible in central districts owing to excessive rainfall. Large areas of farm land are flooded in the Ohio and central and lower Mississippi Valleys.

SPRING SEEDING STILL DELAYED.

Small grains.—On account of wet weather but little seeding of spring grains was accomplished in most of the interior portion of the country, especially in the lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys. The delay in this work is becoming serious in many localities, especially in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. It was somewhat more favorable in Iowa and the Great Plains area where considerable seeding was accomplished during the week, while spring wheat seeding made satisfactory progress in much of South Dakota. Spring wheat seeding is now considerably later than the average date.

The continued rains and saturated soil are showing some bad effects on winter wheat in the central and eastern portions of the belt where there is considerable complaint of the plants yellowing on poorly drained soil. Much wheat has been flooded in Illinois by the breaking of the levees of the Illinois River. Wheat shows general improvement in Oklahoma and is mostly in good to excellent condition in eastern Kansas, but in the western and north-central portions of Kansas it is apparently not able to recover vitality; is stooling poorly and the fields are weedy.

Grains continue in satisfactory condition in the Southern States, although considerable rust is reported in the Southeast. Winter oats are heading northward to North Carolina and are being harvested in Florida. Rice planting made good progress in Louisiana during the week under favorable weather conditions.

Corn and cotton.—Corn planting made satisfactory progress in the Southern States during the week under generally favorable weather conditions. This work was getting under way northward to eastern North Carolina, Tennessee, and northern Oklahoma, but at a somewhat later date than usual. The warm weather favored the early planted crop and satisfactory growth and fairly good stands are the rule. In central districts, however, the preparation of soil was practically at a standstill in sections where planting usually is begun at about this date.

The weather was more favorable in the cotton belt than for several preceding weeks and consequently the preparation of the soil and planting made better progress. Planting was under way during the week on the coastal plain of North Carolina and was begun at points in Tennessee and southeastern Oklahoma. Planting has been nearly finished in southern Georgia where the condition of the early planted crop is reported as good and chopping out has begun. The condition and progress of early cotton in southern Texas, however, is only poor to fair, on account of dry weather and high winds. Germination of the later-planted cotton is slow in Florida on account of lack of moisture.

TRUCK INJURED IN CALIFORNIA.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Frost severely damaged some young tomatoes and potatoes in California, and sugar-beets need more sunshine in that State. Truck crops were favorably affected by the weather in Gulf and the Atlantic States, except where overflowed in the lower Mississippi Valley and where moisture is very deficient in Florida. More rain is needed in other southeastern coast areas from southern Alabama northward to Virginia. Conditions were favorable for transplanting tobacco in the Southeast and for the development of young plants in the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic coast regions. The maple sugar season is practically over in the extreme Northeast.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Continued cold and stormy weather was very unfavorable for stock throughout the Northwest. There was much suffering of stock with considerable loss of young lambs and some loss of calves. Grass made slow growth and the unusual amount of feeding, due to the long severe winter, has practically exhausted the hay supply in many districts. The weather was very favorable for the growth of meadows and pastures in southern and eastern districts.

Fruits.—The unseasonably low temperatures experienced from the Rocky Mountains westward did considerable damage to fruit bloom in some sections. Apricots, almonds, and grapes suffered severely in California, and some harm resulted to walnuts and other fruits. There was also some injury in Arizona and Utah and probably in Colorado but the extent of damage in the latter State has not been determined.

Fruit blooms continued to come out rapidly well toward the northern portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, early fruits coming into blossom northward to the lower Lake region and to southern Iowa. No frost damage was reported east of the Rocky Mountain States, except for some possible harm in Kansas at the close of the week. Strawberries continue in satisfactory condition in the Southern States, but citrus fruits are suffering for rain generally in the Florida peninsula.

Farm work.—Conditions were more favorable for field work in most Southern and Eastern States and preparation of the soil and planting made fairly good progress. Frequent and excessive rains caused a continuation of very unfavorable conditions for field work in the central valley districts from Missouri and Arkansas northward and eastward over the Ohio Valley. Some work was possible in the upper Great Plain States, but conditions were very unfavorable for work in the far Northwest.

Continued Stormy Weather in Central Districts During Week.

The severe storm that was central over the western lower Lake region at the beginning of the week moved rapidly down the St. Lawrence Valley, accompanied by precipitation from the upper Mississippi and middle Ohio Valleys eastward. Two additional low pressure areas moved from the Southwest northeastward over the interior Valley States during the week and precipitation was frequent in much of the interior, with severe local storms in parts of the central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys near the close of the week.

Temperature.—It was uniformly warm during the week in the South and East, but temperatures were persistently low west of the Rocky Mountains. Freezing weather did not occur south of the central Lake region and central Iowa in the interior States but readings as low as 20° were recorded well to the southern Rocky Mountain districts, and at the close of the week light frost occurred as far south as central Oklahoma. The lowest temperature reported was 4° at Yellowstone Park, Wyo., on the 17th.

Chart 1, page 352, shows that for the week as a whole the temperatures averaged much above normal in all sections east of the Mississippi River and in western Gulf districts. In most of the southeastern localities the weekly means ranged 9° to 12° above normal. Unseasonably cold weather prevailed, however, west of the Rocky Mountains, especially in the Plateau area, where the means ranged 12°–17° below normal.

Precipitation.—There was much less rain generally in the Southern States than has been experienced for several weeks past, but the falls were again heavy in the lower Missouri, middle Mississippi, and Ohio Valley States, as shown by Chart 2, page 352. Many localities in this area received from 2 to more than 6 ins. of rainfall during the week. The falls were mostly light in the Great Plains area, but were moderately heavy in the Lake region and the Northeast, while locally heavy falls were reported in the central Rocky Mountain section.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week ending April 18.)

Pennsylvania.—Mild temperatures and frequent light rains favorable. Some flat lands too wet for plowing but well drained soils in good condition. Grass and winter grains growing rapidly.

Maryland and Delaware.—Mild week; adequate sunshine; light to moderate rains except heavy in extreme west. Wheat, rye, and pastures good to excellent and making good growth. Peas coming up and rye heading in southern counties.

Virginia.—Warm, windy week with light precipitation and sufficient sunshine. Some corn planted in south. Tobacco plants doing nicely. Early truck in southeast in need of moisture. Wheat and oats continue satisfactory. Apples in full bloom.

North Carolina.—Unseasonably warm; generally fair. Favorable for farm work but rain needed to soften surface soil and germinate seed. Strawberries need moisture. Planting cotton on southern Coastal Plain. Too warm for small grain; some reports of rust. Fall-sown oats heading. Fruit doing well.

South Carolina.—Rains at week-end generally beneficial but more needed in south. Corn and cotton planting general with fair

to good stands in east central and south. Some rust in wheat. Tobacco transplanting progressing. Peaches heavily fruited. Minor crops generally good.

Georgia.—Week generally warm and dry; favorable for plowing, planting, and rapid growth of crops, except in southern division, where rain is needed for germination. Cotton nearly all planted in southern division; good progress in central division; condition good. Truck, gardens, and pastures improving. Much complaint of rust in wheat and oats.

Florida.—Warm, sunshiny, and dry except light local showers in extreme north and beneficial showers in extreme northwest. Germination of cotton slow owing to dry weather; some seed up. Corn well worked and made good progress. Oats being harvested; crop damaged by rust. Melons, peanuts, citrus fruits, and truck generally suffering for rain throughout peninsula.

Alabama.—Warm. Beneficial rains in north and central portions latter part of week. Truck, pastures, oats, wheat, and white potatoes growing satisfactorily; beginning to need rain in south. Cotton planting progressed rapidly in south; slowly in north. Some cotton and corn up; good stands in south.

Mississippi.—Generally adequate sunshine; warm weather; light to moderate precipitation. Good progress in farm work. Much early corn planted. Preparations for and planting cotton throughout State. Winter cereals, pastures, truck, and fruit made good progress.

Louisiana.—Not much rain except moderate to heavy showers at close of week. Weather favorable for work; planting of cotton and rice made good progress. Warmth favorable for corn which is growing well. Sugar cane, meadows, pastures, potatoes, and truck doing well, except where affected by overflow.

Texas.—Warm with light to moderate rain in central and eastern portions; elsewhere no rain. Generally favorable for field work and plant growth although considerable bottom lands still flooded. Progress and condition of corn very good except in flooded areas. Ranges, small grains, white potatoes, and truck favorably affected. Cotton planting in scattered localities advanced to Red River Valley in east; condition and progress of early planted poor to fair. Live stock fair to good.

Oklahoma.—Temperature moderate, except light to heavy frost in north and west portions morning of 18th but probably no material damage. Considerable crop damage by floods in northeastern portion. Soil moisture adequate. Crops generally made good growth and farm work advanced satisfactorily. Early planted corn coming up to fair to good stand. Cotton planting begun in southeast.

Arkansas.—Very favorable for growing crops but still too wet for preparation and planting. Cotton planting just beginning in most portions. Some corn coming up. Wheat, oats, meadows, pastures, truck and fruit made excellent progress and are in good to excellent condition.

Tennessee.—High temperature and plenty of moisture caused rapid growth but ground too wet generally to work satisfactorily. Corn planting much hindered by continued wet soil. Planting cotton just begun in places. Progress and condition of winter wheat excellent. Strawberries excellent; half grown or more.

Kentucky.—Heavy rain in extreme north stopped plowing; light to moderate rain in central and south where fair progress in plowing. Delay in preparing soil becoming serious. Early oats good; sowing not completed. Wheat and rye unusually forward; condition good to excellent on upland. Tobacco plants plentiful; ahead of season in early beds.

Ohio.—Weather generally favorable for growth of vegetation, except in lowlands where flooded. Unfavorable for field work on account of frequent moderate to excessive rains. Condition and progress of winter wheat very good to excellent except in limited flooded areas where some is yellowing. Generally, vegetation 2 to 3 weeks in advance but farm work 1 to 2 weeks late.

Indiana.—Moderate temperature. Three periods with heavy to excessive rains kept practically all field work at standstill. Very little oats sown and delay serious. Progress of winter wheat continues very good to excellent generally. Many thousand acres of lowlands under water.

Illinois.—Sixth consecutive week with frequent and excessive rains, soil saturated and farm work at standstill. Practically no spring grains sown as yet. Levees broken along Illinois River flooding much winter wheat and other lands. Too much rain for wheat; showing yellow in places. Damaging tornadoes in several counties.

Michigan.—Warm with heavy rains at beginning of week; also at close. Fair and cool on 13th to 16th. Winter grains pastures, and meadows made rapid growth. Soil too wet for spring seeding.

Wisconsin.—Heavy rains general with snow in some northern counties delaying farm work. Some oats, wheat, rye and early potatoes being planted. Frost all out of ground in greater part of State. Cranberries wintered well. Hot beds for tobacco being started.

Minnesota.—Cloudy and unseasonably cold. Fields drying very slowly. Seeding progressing on high ground, but lowlands still too wet. Winter grains coming up slowly but condition good.

Iowa.—Precipitation, temperature, and sunshine below normal. Soil mostly too wet; but 3 days of field work. Earliest oats up and showing green; backward season diverting some intended oats acreage to other crops. Condition and progress of winter wheat very good; some fly reported. Peaches and plums in bloom in extreme south.

Missouri.—Light frost on 12th; rather heavy on 18th; no damage reported. Precipitation generally frequent; excessive in central sections. Farm work at standstill because of wet ground generally and flooded lowlands. Wheat becoming yellow in spots; some lowlands flooded but otherwise looking fine; jointing in southern sections.

Kansas.—Cool with rather light precipitation. General freeze on 18th has probably damaged all fruit except apples. Wheat generally good to excellent in eastern third and south-central counties except in poorly drained sections; apparently not able to recover its vitality in north-central and western counties. Ground dried out, except in southeast; spring work being rushed.

Nebraska.—Cool, cloudy weather and wet condition of soil retarded farm work but was favorable for grass, alfalfa, winter wheat, and oats. Seeding progressed slowly; mostly finished in south; well begun in north.

South Dakota.—Farm work somewhat backward but made good progress in most counties during week. Rather cool except middle part. Rainfall mostly rather light. Seeding spring wheat and oats progressed well except delayed in principal spring wheat counties. Alfalfa, meadows, and pastures growing nicely.

North Dakota.—Weather favorable for farm work in north and west portions but delayed latter part of week in east and southeast by too wet soil. Seeding generally 10 days late. Ranges and pastures improving. Live stock in fair condition.

Montana.—Continued unfavorable for farm work. Temperatures moderate to low with freezing nights. Far too little sunshine. Frequent light snows. Grass spreading slowly. Winter wheat appears very good generally. Warm, sunny days greatly needed by stock. Lambing losses considerable.

Wyoming.—Week cold and stormy. Unfavorable for live stock; some loss of weak cattle, lambs and range horses in northeast. Four to 12 ins. of snow covers central and southwest portions. Farm work delayed by storms in east but moisture greatly benefited grain and grass. Too cold for growth.

Colorado.—Moisture beneficial to winter grains on greater part of eastern slope. Apricots in full bloom in Grand Valley on the 15th; some peaches blooming; extent of damage from freezing unknown. Fruit retarded by low temperature.

New Mexico.—Week began moderate but closed cold, with severe freeze in north and central portions but lighter in south where fruit still mostly reported safe through protective measures. Little moisture and rain generally needed. Much land being prepared for crops. Ranges fair although dry and poor in southeast; stock fair but needing young grass.

Arizona.—Cold nights with frequent frosts generally damaging to crops. Cotton and alfalfa developed slowly. Deciduous fruits at high elevations injured by frosts but citrus fruits unharmed. Range pasture developed slowly. Condition of stock below normal. Northeastern section becoming very dry.

Utah.—Exceptionally cold, stormy weather with deep snow in many sections injuring some early fruit, greatly hampering farm work and sheep shearing, and retarding vegetation growth. Some lambing losses reported.

Nevada.—Cloudy, cold, blustery weather with frequent light snow. Unfavorable for live stock and ranch activities. Except in extreme south portion range grass undeveloped because of late spring. Heavy loss in lambs; considerable loss in calves.

Idaho.—Most unfavorable week. Temperatures far below normal; sunshine deficient; frequent heavy snow squalls. Vegetation at standstill. Little farm work possible.

Washington.—Unusually cold week with deficient sunshine. Frequent showers and flurries of snow with frosts at night were unfavorable to growth of all vegetation and hindered farming operations. No fruits yet in blossom, except apricots in early valleys; other fruit buds developing slowly. Winter wheat very backward.

Oregon.—Abnormally cold; much freezing, except in west. Precipitation frequent; heavy snow in mountains. Vegetation backward. Farm work seriously delayed. Pasturage improving slowly. Cold, wet weather unfavorable for lambs.

California.—All growth greatly retarded by cool weather. Frosts two mornings severely damaged apricots, almonds, grapes, young tomatoes, and potatoes; slightly injured walnuts, strawberries, plums, prunes, peaches, etc. Barley, wheat, and oats making slow progress, otherwise healthy; heading in southern counties. Sugar beets need more sunshine. Oranges and lemons blossoming slowly.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., APRIL 18, 1922.

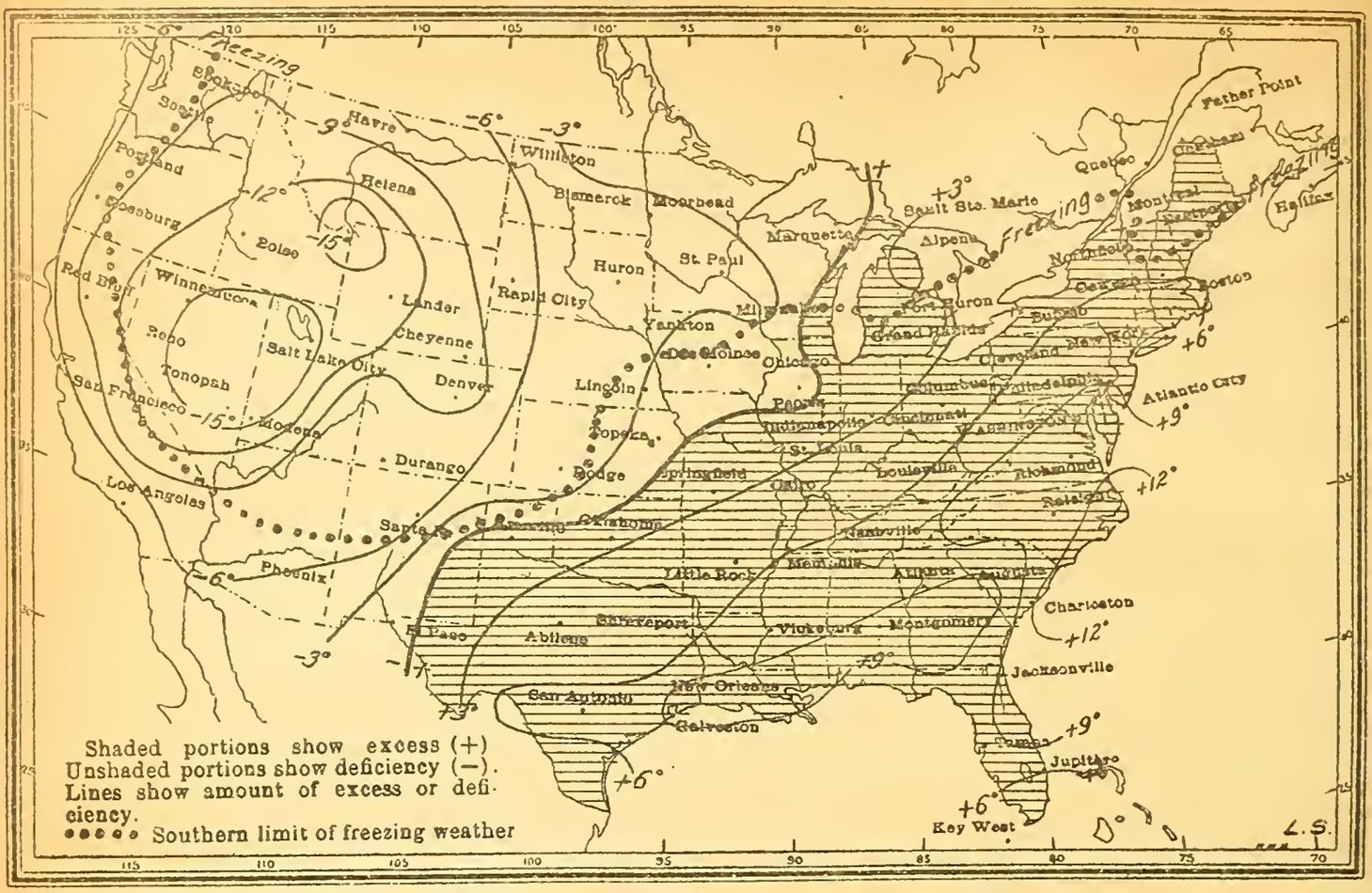


CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., APRIL 18, 1922.

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